THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

OL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 29 JULY, 1837. [NO. 9415

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, gister, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has cellent accommodations, for passengers and ll sail yearly in August. For freight or ssage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 29th July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A. I. Ship *Childe Harold, G. Willis*, Commander; has good accommodations for passengers, and Carries a Su geon will sail n or about the 5th Proximo. For freight passage apply to, McGREGOR BROWN-RIGG and Co.—Rampart Row, 29th July, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship *Malabar*, E. SOUTHWARD Commander, 387, Tons Register, will be despatcbed 8th August, has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co.—Bombay, 29th July, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Brig Rapid*, Burthen 232 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodations for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to *Messrs. Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 29th July, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT,—The new Bombay built Ship RAJASTHAN, 600 Tons, *Duncan Ritchie*, Commander. Will sail for Whampoa, on the 15th August.—Apply to Messrs. *William Nicol*, and Co.—Rampart Row, 29th July, 1837.

PASSAGE TO MADRAS.—The Brig CORSAIR, Captain *J. H. Porter*, has good accommodation for a small party, and will sail on the 10th August.—Apply to Messrs. *William Nicol*, and Co.—Rampart Row, 29th July, 1837.

TO BE SOLD.—a House and grounds, situate at Byculiah, the property of Mrs. Colonel Hunt; application to be made to *Mr. Larkins* at his Office in Hummum Street, within the Fort, who is authorised to receive any proposal for the purchase of the said house and grounds—Dated this 28th July, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Applications have been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the goods of *Henry Dale*, late of Bombay British Inhabitant, and sailmaker of the Royal Yatch Prince Regent; and *Alfred Morison*, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, severally deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton*, Esquire, Registrar of the Said Court; and that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of *William Austin*, late an Engineer of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Ship Atalanta; and *James Boreham*, late an Assistant Engineer in the Service of the Said East India Company, severally deceased, may be granted to the said *Spencer Compton*. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 28th of July 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the Last Will and Testament of *Mottychund Amichund* late of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, deceased, may be granted to *Khemchund Mottychund* also of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, the only son and also sole Executor named in the said Will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1837.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE.
Petitioner's Proctors.

મરનાર•મોતીચંદ•અમીચંદ•શ્રી•મુંબઇ ઇનો•ઈન કુ•વેપારી•હતો•તેનાં•છેલ્લાં•વીલ અથવા•વશીએતનાંમાંનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા શા૩•શ્રી•મુંબઇની•જુડીકેટરની•કુપરી મ•કોરટમોથી•ખીમચંદ•મોતીચંદ•તેબી•શ્રી મુંબઇનો•ઈન કુ•વેપારીછે•તથા•એ• મર નારનો•એખલો•એકજ•છોકરો•તથા•તેને• એખલો•એકજ•વીલમો•વકીલ•કેરવેઆછે• તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મકને•મલે—એ•વા •શરવે•લોકો•એકોઇ•હેનાં•બાબશતા• નાંઆને•અકેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૨૭ ાઇ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

મારગીન•તથા•આરમીતેજ
અરજ•કરનારનો•વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold by public outcry, on Monday the 7th proximo, the Honorable Company's Ship Aurora, with her Stores as she now lays stranded off the Musjeed Bunder. further particulars and a list of her Stores may be seen at this office.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of (20) twenty per cent to be immediately paid down, and good security given by the purchaser for the remainder, which must be made good within ten days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

W. G. JOLLIFFE,
Depy. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay 25th July 1837.

જાહેર•નામુ

એવુજે•આવતા•મહીનાની•તારીખ ૭ શો મવારને•દીને•નામદાર•ઇનરાબલ•કુંપની• શરકારનુ•વાંહ્ણ•આરોરા•તથા•તેનો• શા મોંન•જે•તરેહ•હાલ•મશજીદ•બંદર•આગલ નાં•ખરાબા•ઉપર•ચડેલુછે•તાંહ્ણજ•તે•જાહેર લીલાંકુ•ફરીને•વેચાશે•તે•બાબતનુ•બીજુ કાંઇ•પુછવુ•હશેતો•તે•તથા•શામોંનની•ઇ આદદાશત•બાબત•ઇનડીઆંન•નેવલ• ઇ શટોર•કીપર•શાહેબના•હાજીશમાં•પુછાથી માલુમ•થશે ❀

વીકરીનો•કરાર•એવોજે•ખરીદદારે•તુરત દર•શેકડે•ટકા•વીશ•પરમાંણે•ઇવેજ•અમા નત•રાખવો•અને•બાકીનો•ઇવેજ•લીલાકુની તારીખથી•દશ•દાહાડામોંન•ભરવો•નહીતો•અ માનતનો•ઇવેજ•શરકાર•દાખલ•થશે•અને વાંહ્ણ•પરી•વેચાશે•તેનુ•જોખમ•તથા•નુક શાંન•પેહેલા•ખરીદદારને•માંથે•પડશે ❀

નીશાણી
ડબલીકુ—જી—અલીપ

ડીપુટી•ઇનડીઆન•નેવલ•ઇશટોર•કીપર
તા• ૨૫ માહે•જુલાઇ•શને ૧૮૩૭ ઇશ
વી•મુ•મુબાઇ•ઇનડીઆંન•નેવલ
ઇશટોર•કીપર•શાહેબની•હાજીશ ❀

जाहीर नामा

ऐसाजे येते महिन्यावो तारीख ७ वी सोमवारचे रोजीं हनराबल कंपनी सरकारचें जाहाज बनामे आरोरा व त्याचें सामान जें हालीं महजीत बंदरा समोर खउपावर चढलें आहे तेथें जाहीर लेलाव करून विकलें जाईल व त्याबाबद जेंकांहीं पुसावयाचें असेल तें व सामानाचे यादीविशीं ईंडीयन नेवल इष्टोर किपर साहेब यांचे हाफीसां त पुसल्यावर मालुम होईल.

विकरीचा करार ऐसाजे खरीददाराने दर शेंकडा टके २० प्रमाणे ऐवज तूर्त अमानत ठेवावा व बाकीचा ऐवज लेलांवांचे तारखेपासून दाहा दिवसांत भरावा नाहींतर अमानतीचा ऐवज सरकार दाखल होईल व जाहाज पुन्हा विकतील त्याचें जोखीम व नुकसान पहिले खरादारावें माथांपडेल.

निशाणी
उबलयु. जी. ज्यालिफ.
डिपुटी ईंडीयन नेवल इष्टोर किपर.
ताा. २५ वी माहे जुलई सन १८३७.
इसवी मुा. मुंबई ईंडायन नेवल इष्टोर किपर साहबाचे हफीस.

MULLER'S TABLES.—The undersigned have recently received a few Copies of the above useful work for sale at the reduced price of eight Rupees per Copy.—Nesbit Lane, 29th July, 1837.

FRITH AND Co.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular and the goods and chattels, Right, and credits of *J. Plane*, late assistant Surgeon in the Medical Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esqr.*, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

THE undermentioned Work was expected to be published in England in May last and will be forwarded to this Presidency without delay.

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Principally in the Dominions of H. H. the Nizam.

From Drawings by Captain *Meadows Taylor H. H.* the Nizam's Army.

Drawn on stone in the new tinted manner by *Lane R. A. Childs, Morton and Weld Taylor.*

The first despatch to India of the publication will be only 150 copies, 100 of which have been subscribed for, the first terms of Subscription were fixed at 15 Co. Rupees. But as the plan of the work has been altered and the author understands Enlarged, he finds it impossible (to secure himself from loss) to state exactly the price at which the work can be furnished to *future* subscribers. It will not however exceed Two Guineas.

Orders for the work will be received by Messrs. *Frith, and Co.*—Nesbit Lane, 29th July, 1837.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has shipped by the *Childe Harold*, a small parcel of superior Sherry of the same quality as selected and shipped by him last year by the *Mermaid*, and consigned to Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* For sale at ~~Rs~~ 18 per dozen in 6 dozen and 3 dozen cases.

Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* will receive and register orders for the same quality of Wine to be supplied from future shipments, after the present stock is disposed of.—Bombay, 22d July, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London.*

"Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and our wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston.*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas. Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

SALE by Auction on Monday next, the 31st instant, *Cowasjee and Dinshaw* will submit for sale by public auction, at the godown, opposite to *Hyderally Cassimjee* Son's Shop, the following goods, without reserve viz:—

Eau de Cologne, Glass ware, Plated ware, Perfumery, Sherry and Malmsey Wines, Tea trays, Coral, Lavender water, Epsom Salts, Soda and Seidlitz powder, Hats assorted, Jewellery, gold and silver Watches, Ditto ditto guard chains, Earrings assorted, Bracelets, silver snuff Boxes, Clocks, Shoes, and fine Pomatum.—Bombay, 29th July, 1837.

BILLS on London.—Bills drawn by the Commercial Bank of Liverpool on *Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co.* Bankers, London, at 60 days sight in Sets of £500 each with two endorsations, on sale at the office of *Messrs. Skinner and Co.* at the Exchange of 1 | 9½ per Rupee.—Bombay, 28th July, 1837.

MESSRS. *Sprague Frith and Co.* have just received a small supply of Kingsbury's Marine restorative for the prevention and cure of sea sickness.

Also Hall's Fucian ointment for the cure of Tumours of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism &c. &c. by external application only.

S. F. & Co., have received an extensive supply of genuine medicines in general, including Sulphate of Quinine, Narcotine Strychnine, Creosite (for the cure of Toothache) Cold drawn Castor Oil &c. &c. with a few copies of each of the following works (latest edition) viz. Thompson's Dispensatory and Conspectus. Gray's supplement, to the Phamacopœia, the Horse (by the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge) and Blaine's Treatise on dogs.

Also Oldridges Balm of Columbia for the hair, feeding bottles and a variety of other articles in their line.—Bombay, 29th July 1837.

JUST landed per la Perouse direct from *France* and to be had at moderate prices at *Cursetjee Burjorjee's*, opposite to *Messrs. Yates and Co.* Highly flavoured Champaigne, Muscatal Frontignan, Cherry Brandy, Annesette, Liqueurs assorted, Sardines in whole, half and ¼ Canisters. C. B. has also for sale black and green Oil skins, Carriage and Buggy Harnesses and other Saddlery and coloured and gilt Oil skins, Dressing Glasses of rich plate Glass, &c. &c.—29th July, 1837.

SALE by Auction.—The following property will be sold by Public Auction account of the Estates of the late *Pestonjee Ruttonjee* Patell by the administrator.

On Tuesday, the 1st Proximo, a large dwelling house, situated at Duncan road in the neighbourhood of *Cowasjee Rustomjee Daroowlla*, assessed No. 67, formerly belonging to *Hoodaovdass Mooltanee.*

On Thursday, the 3d Do. a do. do. do. with the adjoining premises and situated at Duncan road, opposite to the House of *Dorabjee Rustomjee Daroowalla* and assessed No. 62.

On Monday the 7th Do. a small Do, situated in the Nizam Poora street in the Neighbourhood of *Dorabjee Dajeebhoy* and assessed No. 35.

The Sale to commence at 5 P. M. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to

DORABJEE PESTONJEE.
Adm. of the late P. R. P.

Bombay 29th July 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale Sherry.....in 6 doz. Cases at Rs.	18	₰ doz.
Blackburns Madeira... " 3 " "	25	"
Aubriets Champagne.. " 3 " "	45	"
Tinto Madeira.....	20	"
Hock Marcobrumer, vin. 1825 in 3 doz. Cases	35	"
Hock Rudechumer " 1825 "	35	"
Pale Champagne Brandy in 3 dozen Cases	18	"

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour, Leoville, Mouten, St. Julian, Barsac } Rs 12 ₰ dozen in 1 doz. Cases

Rs 10 " "

Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds. Rs 320 ₰ Hhd.
Do....." Quarter Casks 160 "

ON Sale at Messr's McVICAR BURN, & Co's. Godown.—Superior Champaign from Mumm Giesler and Co... 45 Rupees per dozen.

Eau de Cologne ditto. do. 12 per do.
Rampart Row 29th July 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *John Watson* and *Mary McPeace* having sold there House, situated in Oldwoman's Island, or commonly called small Colaba, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, Assessed under No. 68 to M. A. R. SEITZ of Bombay, any person or persons having any claims are hereby requested to make the same known to *J. Henderson* in the Fort at his residence in Medow street, within 10 days from the date hereof or else he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1837.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane; to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 29th July, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons having any claims against the estate of the late *George Greene*, Master of arms of the H. C.'s *Brig* "*Euphrates*," must produce the same to *John Cruize*, quarter Master of the H. C.'s Steamer "*Hugh Lindsay*" the sole possessor of his last Will, within 10 days from the date hereof or otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Bombay 17th July, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given.—That *Dinshaw Sorabjee and Jehangeer Sorabjee, Patuck* having contracted to purchase from FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (of Mr. Warden) All that piece or parcel of Ground, Messuage, Tenement or dwelling House, situated within the Fort Walls of Bombay in Bazar Gate Street, assessed No. 20, bounded on the East by the public road, on the west by the House of Cowasjee Kharas, on the north by the House of Muncherjee Manuckjee Bhandarah, and on the South by the House of *Ruttoo Doodvalla's*, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of mortgage or inheritance &c. are hereby requested to make the same known to the purchasers aforesaid, at the Office of Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY Sons And Co., within fourteen days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1837.

ખબર-ફીઁથી-આપીએચજે—દીનશાહા શીરાબજી-તથા-જંહાંગીર-શીરાબજી-પાતક એ-બંધો-જણાઓએ-ફરાંમજી-બમંનજી(મી શતર-વાર ીનનાં)-ની-પારેથી-ધેર-ેએક-જ મીન-શાઠે-વેચાતુ-લેવાનુ-શાટું-ફીધું છે-તે શ્રી-ફોટમો-બજારનાં-દરવાજાનાં-મોફોલામો છે-તે-ઉપર-આશેશમેનટનો-આંક ૨૦ મેાંક— તેની-ઉગમંન-દશાએ-પાદશાફી-રશતોછે— આઠમંન-દશાએ-ફાવશજી-ખરાશનુ-ધેરછે —કુતર-દશાએ-મંનચેરજી-માંણેકજી • જન દારાનુ-ધેરછે-તથા-દખશણ-દશાએ • રતુ-કુધવાલાનુ-ધેરછે—એ-ઉપર-ફરએક-લોક-અથવા-લોકોનો-ગીરવી-અથવા • વારશી-અથવા-ખીજી-ફાંક-રીતનો-દાવો-અથવા-માંગણ-પોચતુ-ફોએતો-તેનાંઓને-જાણ-ક રેચજે-એજ-ખરીદદારોને-મીરીઅરશ-જંમ ફોદજી • જીજીલાજ—છોકરાંઓ • તથા-ક મપનીની-આપીશમો-આજર્થ-દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો-અફેર-કરે-મુદતપછી-ફોજનો • દા વો-કબુલ-કરશે-નફી—તારીખ ૨૮ મી-જુ લાજ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until the 10th day of August next.

The Cardamoms will not be separated in Classes as formerly, the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity not less than one hundred Candies; the Cardamoms in Store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered packed in double Mat Robins and shipped at the expense of Government as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rupees per Candy. on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs, per Candy. on the Pepper will be required, 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance, & eight days after if from any person at Alleppy which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the Contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * " will be received until the abovementioned date when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer if approved of, accepted.

JOHN MORPHEW,
Commi. Agent to the Travancore Government
Comi. Office Aueppey, 31*st May*, 1837.

તરાવેનફોરની-એલચી-તથા-મરી ફેડલ-શાફી-ફરનારને-શતા-આપીછે-જે-તે રાવેનફોરની-એલચી-તથા-મરી-ફોનુફા-ો શોશમનાં-પાફની-વીશે-પરપોજલો-તા• ૧૦ મી-આવતા-આગશટ-મફીનાંની-ફધી-લેવાં

એલચી-અગાઉ-પરમાંણે-વીનવા-દેશે-નફી તથા-તે-બધો-ખાજો-જફો-અથવા-તેમોની-ઓફામો-ઓફી-શી-ખાંડી-ફુધી-પરપોજ લો-લેશે—તેલચીનુ-દાશતાંન-ફાલમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી-વધારેછે-તે-દર-ખાંડી-એકનાં• અં ગરેજી-રતલ ૬૦૦ પરમાંણે-ગનવા-તે-એલચી શરેશતા-પરમાંણે-શરકારના-ખરચથી-તે-બે વડી-શાદરીમો-મુડા-બાંધી-વાંફાંણપર-ચફ્ડાવી• આપેઆમો-આવશે ❀

મરીને-જાડે-ધારેઆ-પરમાંણે • આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડી જો-થાશે-તે-દર-એક-ખાંડી ૫૦૦ અંગરેજી-રતલની-ગનવી-તેજી-એલચી • પરમાંણે-શરકારનાં-ખરચથી-બેવડી-શાદરી મો-મુડા-બાંધી-વાંફાંણપર-ચફ્ડાવી• આપે આમો-આવશે ❀

દર-ખાંડીએ-ફ્રંટરાકટરે-એલચી-ઉપર-૩ પીઆ ૧૫૦ તથા-મરીની-દર-ખાંડીએ-રુપી આ ૧૦ અનામત-આપવા-જોઇએચ-તે-જે-દુર-ગામનુ-ફ્રંટરાકટ-ફોએ-તો-ફ્રંટરાકટ • કબુલ-થયા-પછી ૨૫ દફાડામો-આપવા • તથા-આલપજનુ-જે-લોફોનુ-ફોશે-તેને-આઠ-દફાડામો-આપવા તે-જે-એલચી-તા• ૩૧ મી જેંનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ સ્રુધી-તથા-મરી-તારીખ ૨૦ મી-એ ૧૮૩૭ સ્રુધી-નફી-લઇ જશે-તો-તે-અનામત-રાખેલા-૩ ીઆ-ગ્રુનેગારીમો-જશે-તથા-તે-ફ્રંતરાકટ-રદ-તથા-બાતલ થશે

એલચી-તથા-મરી-જોખી-લીધા-પછી • તેનો-જોખમ-ખરીદદારને-માંથે-રહેશે ❀

માલનો-નમુનો-તથા-ફ્રાંઇ-વધારે-પરપુછ ફરવી-ફોએતો-ફેલ-શફી-ફરનારને • મલે આથી-અથવા-લખી-મોકલેઆથી-માલુમ-થશે

પરપોજલમો-જે-ભાવ-લખવો-તે-અંકરે-લખવો-તથા-તેનાં-શરનામાં ઉપર-એમ-લ ખવુ-જે-ફેબલેઆલંમ-શ્રી• તરાવેનફોરનાં • રાજનાં-ઉફીનાં-દેવાંન • તે બંધ-લાખોતો ફરવો-અને-જે-વીશેનુ-પરપોજલ-ફોએ-તે લખવુ-તેમો-એલચી-અથવા-મરી-તે • શર નામાં-ઉપર-લખવુ-તે-તારીખ ૧૦ મી-આ ગશટ ૧૮૩૭ સ્રુધી-લેશે-તે-શ્રી-તરાવેનદ રમની-ફ્રજુર-ફચેરીમો-જેફોજ-લોફોએ-પર પોજલ-ફીધા-ફ્રશે-તેનાંઆને-તાંફાં-આવવા ની-ફુટછે-તાંફાં-તેફોનાં-દેખતાં-ઉધ ડરો • ને-જેનો-ભાવ-વધારે-ફ્રશે-તે-જો-કબુલ-ફર વામો-આવશે-તો-તેનુ-પરપોજલ • કબુલ-થાશે ❀

જોન-મારફીઉ
તરાવેનફોર-ની-શરકારનો-વેપાર ખાતાનો-આડતીઓ ❀
વેપાર-ખાતાંની-આફીશ-શ્રી-આલપજ
તા• ૩૧ મી-મે ૧૮૩૭ ❀

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the fupply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ℔ Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely:—

At Alleppey	Coombs	400
" Moonambom	do..	400
" Kyancolum	do..	400
" Manacodom	do..	400
" Quilon	do..	400
Total		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ℔ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.
Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—બે-ફજાર-ફુમબ-શ્રી-ચુમબજીનાં મીઠાંની-તે-દ-એક-ફુમબનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવે નફોરનાં-પરાજોની-શપલાજ-વીશે-ફેબલે આલંમ-શ્રી-તરાવેનફોરનાં-રાજાનો-ઉફીનો દેવાંન-તારીખ ૩૧ મી-આગાર ૮-શંને ૧૮૩૭ સ્રુધી-મોફોરબંધ-પરપોજલો-લેશે-તે-તજ-શરકારનાં-ફ્રાંમ-શાકુ-જોજએચ ❀

એ-બધો-માલ-તારીખ ૩૧ મી-મારચ-૧૮૩૮ સ્રુધીમો-ફેઇલ-ફફેલે-બંદરે-પોફોચા ડી-આપવો ❀

શ્રી-આલપજ	૪૦૦ ફુમબ
ચુનામબોમ	૪૦૦ ફુમબ
ક્રીઆનફોલેમ	૪૦૦ ફુમબ
માનાફોદમ	૪૦૦ ફુમબ
ફુજલાન	૪૦૦ ફુમબ
જુમલે	૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો-લેવા-શાકુ-જે-દફાડો • ૬૨વે ઓછે-તેને-બીજે-દીવશે-ફ્રજુર-ફચેરીમ-જે-લોફોએ-પરપોજલ-આપેઆં-ફ્રશે-તેફોને અથવા-તેનાંઓની-તરફથ-તેનાંનાં-આડ તીઆઓને-તાંફાં-આવવાને-રજાછે-તે-તેનં દેખતાં-ઉધાડશે-તથા-જેનાં-પરપોજલથી-થ એો-ફાયદો-થશે-ને-તે-જો-કબુલ-તમો-અ વશે-તો-તેનુ-કબુલ-ફરશે-તથા-તેનાં-નાંણાં દર-રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચકરમ-પરમાંણે-આપશે ❀

પરપોજલનાં-શરતોમાં-ઉપર-એમ-લખવુ જે-શ્રી-તરાવેનફોરની-શરકારનાં-ફ્રામ-શા કુ-છે-તથા-શ્રી-ચુમબજીનાં-મીઠાની-શપલા જ-નુછે ❀

(શફી) આર—રનગારાવ-ઉફીનો-દેવાંન
શ્રી-તરાવેનફોરમો-ની-તરાવેનદરમ
ફ્રજુર-ફચેરી-તા• ૨ જી-જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી-નકલ)
જોન-મારફીઉ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10.... Do..... Do..... ..Do.
Sugar 200.. Do. of 500 Do.. .. ..Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimat reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of******* for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.
Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A true Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—ફેડલ-ફફેલી-જનરોની-શપલાજ વીશે-ફેબલેઆલંમ • શ્રી-તરાવેનફોરનાં રા જનો-ઉફીનો-દેવાંન-તારીખ ૩૧ મી-આગા શટ-શંને ૧૮૩૭ સ્રુધી-મોફોરબંધ-પરપોજ લો-લેશે-તે-શ્રી-તરાવેનફોરની-શરકારનાં ફ્રાંમ-શાકુ-જોજએચ-જેનાં-પરપોજલથી-ફા એદો-થશે-તેનુ-કબુલ-ફરશે ❀

ક્ષુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી-તે-દર-એક-અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ગનધક ૧૦ ખાંડી-તે-દર-એક • અંગરેજી-૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી-તે-દર-એક-અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલની ❀

તે-જનશો-શ્રી-આલપજ-અથવા • શ્રી • તરીવેનદરમમો-તારીખ ૩૧ મી-દીશેમબર આવતા-મફીનાંની-સ્રુધી-પોફોચાડી-આપ વી-તેનાં-નાંણાં-દર-એક-રુપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચ કરમ-પરમાંણે-ગનેઆમો-આવશે ❀

પરપોજલો-લેવા • શાકુ • જે-દફાડો-ઠેરવે ઓછે-તેને-બીજે-દીવશે-ફ્રજુર-ફચેરીમો • જે-લોફોએ-પરપોજલ-આપેઆં-ફ્રશે-તેફો ને • અથવા-તેનાંઓની-તરફથી-તેનાંનાં •

આડતીઆઓને-તાંફાં-આવવાને-રજા છે-તે-તેનાં-દેખતાં-ઉધાડશે ❀

પરપોજલનાં-શરતોમાં-ઉપર-એમ-લખવુ જે-શ્રી-તરાવેનફોરની-શરકારનાં-ફ્રામ-શા કુ-છે-તથા-કબુલ-ફરશે ❀

(શફી) આર—રનગારાવ-ઉફીનો-દેવાંન
શ્રી-તરાવેનફોરમો-ની-તરાવેનદરમ
ફ્રજુર-ફચેરી-તા• ૨ જી-જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી-નકલ)
જોન-મારફીઉ

FOR SALE.—Lately received some very excellent Cape Peas and Cabbage seeds they are warranted as very excellent and will be sold much under the usual rate, the packages contain about one quart of peas and four ounces of the best drum Real cabbage seed.—Apply to Yates and Co.

YATES AND CO.—Have received for sale some good Hindoostanee Oats which they are authorized to dispose of at moderate rates, for seed they are particularly recommended price, particulars, and musters will be most readily furnished.—Apply as above.

Meadow Street, 29th July, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday next, 31st July, at the Custom House will be sold by public auction 51 Bags of Sugar marked.

J. B. C.
F. S
No. 1.

On account of these concerned, the above were imported per Brig Flora.

The sale will take place at the Custom House at 12 o'clock the terms are cash and the lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the moment they are knocked down.

YATES AND CO.—*Auctioneers.*

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday next the 31st July at the Custom House bunder, Two hundred and eighty five bags of Sugar damaged more or less. The above was prematurely advertised in the Bombay Gazette of the 19th of the present Month, but on account of the whole of it not having been surveyed, at the time the advertisement appeared the Sale has been postponed to the above date. The surveyors have suggested an immediate Sale by public auction on account of those concerned.

YATES AND CO.—*Auctioneers*

SALE by Auction.—On Thursday next, the 3rd August. *Yates and Co.*, would be glad to bring to the notice of their friends that on the above date their will be exposed for public Auction and without reserve, a quantity of Dunbar's excellent Old Tom, in three dozen cases, Dunbar's Sherry in 3 and 5 dozen cases, 50 Casks of Hodgsons Beer, 10,000 gross of bobbin, 150 Hams, some Bacon and Ox tongues, some most excellent Whiskey in pints and quarts, English bottled fine Holland's Gin, 10 gross of Tooth brushes, a large Invoice of polishing Paste, Chintz,. and other piece Goods.—Meadow's Street, Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 18th July 1837.

1. A General Court Martial will assemble at Poona in the Mess Room of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, on Monday next the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

President.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Scott, His Majesty's 4th Regiment Light Dragoons.

Members.

2. Majors and 1 Captain from the European Regiment.
1. Major, 1 Captain, and 1 Subaltern from the 5th Regiment N. I.
1. Major, 1 Captain, and 1. Subaltern from the 18th Regiment N. I.
1. Captain from the Horse Artillery.
2. Captains and 2 Subalterns from His Majesty's 17th Regiment.

Captain J. R. Woodhouse, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to conduct the Proceedings, to whom Lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. A Native General Court Martial will assemble in the Mess Room of Fort George Barracks, on Thursday next the 20th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor. The Garrison of Bombay will furnish fifteen Native Officers of compose the Court; also an Interpreter. The senior Native Officer to sit as President.

Major W. Ogilvie, Judge Advocate General of the Army, to conduct the proceedings! to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Officers who may be warned for the above duty, to be reported to the Adjutant General's Office to-morrow forenoon.

Head Quarters, Bombay 19th July 1837.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following Lists of Cadets and Assistant Surgeons be published in General Orders.

No. 2 of 1837.

List of Rank of Cadets for the Bombay Cavalry and Infantry.

For the Cavalry.

To Rank from the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which he proceeded.

William Francis Hunter..Mermaid..Sailed 16th [illegible] 1837.

For the Infantry.

To Rank from the sailing from Gravesand of the Ship he proceeded.

Warren Hastings, appointment 22nd Feb. Mermaid..Sailed 16th April 1837.

East India House, 19th April 1837.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,—Secy.
East India House, London, the 1st May
(A True Copy.)
(Signed) P. C. MELVILL.

No. 3 of 1837.

List of Rank of an Assistant Surgeon for E
To Rank from the date of sailing from Gravesend

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

which he proceeded
William Henry Bradley.. Morley..Sailed 12th April 1837
East Indiu House 9th April 1837.
(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,—*Secy. Mily Dept.*
East India House, London the 1st May 1837.
(A True Copy.)
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL. *Sect.*

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the regulated allowance of Pension, to Bhugwnutee, Widow of the late Naik Soondur Sing of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, who was killed in action in Kattywar on the 8th May 1842.

3 Assistant Surgeon D. Carnegie M. D. is removed from doing duty with the 2nd Battalion to the 1st Battalion of Artillery.

4. Assistant Surgeon J. Deas, lately admitted to this Service, is attached to do duty with the 2nd Battalion of Artillery until further orders.

5 The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	From what period.	To what period.	On what account
1st Regt.. Lt. Cav... 13th Regt N. I ...	Lieut. J. Penny.... Capt. A. Bradford	16th July do.... ...	16th Augt do.....	On extension, to remain in the Deccan, on medical certificate

Head Quarters, Bombay, 20th July 1837.

1. The General Court Martial re-assembled at Belgaum on the 13th ultimo, and of which Colonel J. G Baumgardt of His Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot is President, is dissolved

2. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble an European General Court Martial at Belgaum, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it

Brevet Captain C. H. Wells, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to conduct the Proceedings, to whom Lists of Evidences are to be sent

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

3. The General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Ahmedabad, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom Lists of Evidences are to be sent

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

4. An order by Brigadier Morse, Commanding at Sholapore, dated 5th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Weatherhead to assume medical charge of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Hockin on duty at Poona, is confirmed.

5 The Native General Court Martial of which Subedar Major Suddoo of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry is President will re-assemble on Monday next the 4th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at its former place of meeting.

SHAIFORD POWELL, *Lieut. Col. Adjutant Gen. of the Army.*

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 27th July, 1837.

No. 335.—By a resolution passed in the Judicial Department under date the 17th instant, Thomas White, 1st Hospital Assistant of the Marine Battalion, has been attached to the County Jail of Bombay

No. 336.—The following promotions are made:—
Infantry.

Senior Major F. Hickes, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Campbell deceased.—Date of rank, 22d April 1837.
4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain J. Spratt to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) G. J. Simeson to be Captain, and Ensign C. W. Prother to be Lieutenant, in succession to Hickes promoted.—Date of Rank 22rd April 1837.
Bombay Castle, 24th July 1837

No. 337.—In conformity with the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, Mr. Charles Barrow is admitted to the Service, as a Cadet of Infantry of this Establishment from the 12th instant, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No 338.—The following Native promotions and appointments are made:
12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Shaik Boodun to be Subedar, and Havildar Pylwan Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Major Shaik Goolab Pensioned—Date of Rank 20 February 1837.
Appointments.

Subedar Poorun Sing to be Subedar Major, vice Shaik Goolab Pensioned—Date of Appointment. 20th February. 1837.

No. 339.—The following Native promotions are made:—
8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Saudojee Candogley to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Poorun Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Sudgooran deceased Date of Rank 29th June 1807.

No. 340.—The following appointment is made:—
1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. Spottiswoode to be Adjutant, vice Tweedale resigned the Situation—Date of Appointment 21st June 1837.
Bombay, Castle, 25th July 1837

No 341.—It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe by Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of His Majesty's, and the Honorable Company's Service will be sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the Ship "Scourfield."

1st. Rolls of Family Remittances from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in His Majesty's, Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1. Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st to the 30th of April 1837

2. Roll from the 6th Regiment of Foot, from the 1st to the 30th of April 1837.

3. Ditto ditto of the 17th ditto ditto ditto ditto.

2nd. Rolls of Remittances on account of the effects of deceased Commissioned Officers in His Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1. Roll on account of the deceased Commissioned Officers of the 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of February to the 30th April 1837.

2. Roll on account of the 6th Regiment of Foot, from the 1st of February to the 30th of April 1837.

3rd Rolls of Remittances, on account of the effects of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in His Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1. Roll on account of the deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of February to the 30th April 1837.

2. Roll on account of the 2nd or Queen's Royals, from the 1st of February to the 30th April 1837.

3. Ditto....ditto of the 6th Regiment of Foot from ditto

4. Ditto....ditto of the 17th..ditto .....ditto.... ditto

4th. Rolls of Remittances on account of Regimental necessaries from His Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1. Roll from the 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of February to the 30th April 1837.

2. Roll from the 6th Regiment of Foot, from the 1st February to the 30th April 1837.

3. Ditto from the 17th do.....from..... do..... .do.

5. General Roll of Family Remittances from the Commissioned Officers in the Honorable Company's Service, from the 1st of February to the 30th April 1837.

6. General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, from the 1st of February to the 30th April 1837.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1837.

No. 342.—Brevet Captain C. Blood of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for one year, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col. *Sec to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th July, 1837.

Mr. William Simson, assumed charge of the office of Judge and session judge of Surat, from Mr. Mills on 25th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. LEWNSEND. *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following addition be made to the Rules now in force in regard to the engagement of Passages in the Government Steamers.

"Two cabins will be set apart in each Steamer for the accommodation of Ladies, and when not so required, they are for general use."

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.,*
Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTED.

from the 22d November 1836. to the 18th instant.....Chests		19,765
Ditto from the 19th to the 25th instant.....		....
	Total	19,765

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836 to the 18th instant.....Chests		17,908
Ditto from the 19th to the 25th instant.....		138½
	Total	18,046½

Bombay, 26th July 1837.

J. TAYLOR,
Opium Agent

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in their rooms on Wednesday the 26th July 1837

Revd. J. Wilson D. D. President in the Chair Lieut. Geo. Robinson I. Navy having been balloted for, is duly elected a Member of the Society.

It was proposed and agreed that the three following papers, read at a former meeting, but respecting the disposal of which no decision had been come to, be transmitted to the Royal Asiatic Society for publication in their journal

1st.—"An account of the *Khunphutis* of *Danodhar* in Cutch, with the legend of *Dhurrumnath* their founder," by Lieut. F. Postans.

2nd.—"A dissertation on the *Ante-Brahminical worship of the Hindus in the Deccan*" by the Revd. J. Stevenson D. D. with a note by the Revd. J. Wilson D. D.

3rd.—"A description of the ruins of *Gumli* in Kattywar." by Capt. Le Grand Jacob.

A minute which had been circulated in the Committee of management regarding the appointment of a Secretary having been read, it was proposed by the Revd. Dr. Wilson, that A. B. Orlebar Esq. A. B. be elected to the situation. The motion having been seconded by Dr. Smyttan was carried unanimously.

The election of Mr. Orlebar to the Secretaryship having occasioned a vacancy in the Committee, it was proposed by J. Harkness Esq. and seconded by Dr. Brown, that Capt. Bonamy be elected a member in his room.

Read a letter from the Agri-Horticultural Society of W. I. forwarding certain specimens of the products of this country for transmission to London.

Resolved that the thanks of the Society be returned for the communication, and intimation given that the Society will have much pleasure in transmitting the specimens to the Parent Society.

The Meeting then adjourned to Wednesday the 30th August next

HIGH WATER TABLE,—22ND JULY, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday	9 7	9 8
Sunday	9 37	10 2
Monday	10 27	10 50
Tuesday	11 11	11 31
Wednesday	11 50	0 8
Thursday	0 24	0 39
Friday	0 54	1 9

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, 1st class	107.2.50	107 2
Second five per cent Loan	109½ @	111½
Third five per cent Loan	111½	111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	107½	106½
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100½	100
Bills on England at 30 days sight	1 | 10	
Ditto at 6 month's sight	1 | 1½	2 |
Canton Bills	211	210
Spanish dollars per 100	221½	221
Sovereigns each	10½	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Scourfield.....	Messrs. Gisborne Menzies & Co.....	31st Instant....	London ..	
Columbia,.....	Do...ditto ...	Early in August	Ditto	
Child Harold..	Do. McGregor Browrigg & Co..	5th August....	Ditto	Cape.
Lady East. ..	Ditto Dromgoole Carter & Co.	End of ditto...	Liverpool.	
Minerva.....	Do...ditto	5th ditto.....	Calcutta..	
Flora.....	...ditto	ditto	Madras..	
Malabar	Do. Remington & Co..	8th ditto	Liverpool.	
Jessie Logan..	Do. Edmond Bibby & Co.	ditto.....	China....	
Edinburgh....	Do McVicar Burn & C..	10th ditto ...	Ditto	
Blake.....	Do. Dunkan Gibb & Co..	20th ditto.....	Liverpool.	
Huddersfield..	Do. G. S. King Esq.....	All August....	Ditto.....	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieutt. Ayrton Artillery from Deckon.

DEPARTURES.

Cornet J. Fitz Gerald 4th Dragoons to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 26th inst. at Muzagon the Lady of John Skinner Esqr. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Girgaum on Monday evening the 24th instant after an illness of 15 days Mr. Pascoal Creado, Head Clerk of the General Prize Committee's Office Aged 52 years.

At the Shah Bagh near Ahmedabad on the 17th Inst. in the 34th year of his age Captain René Payne, 3rd Regt. B. N. I. Asst Commissary General N. D. A. after a painful illness which he bore with the greatest fortitude.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

July 26th.—Barque Eliza Ann, John Poulson, Master from Singapoor 10th May 1837. Anjur Point 16th June.

DEPARTURE.

" 24th.—The East India Companys Steamer's Atalanta, R. Lowe Esqr. Comg to Persian Gulph.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon and Surveying Brig Palinurus.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice,

FREE TRADERS.—Columbia, Rapid, Scourfield, Malabar, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Jessie Logan, Coll Newall, Tweed, Minerva, and Hero of Malown.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Earl of Clare, Futtat Hulbary, Flora, Cavendish Bentinck, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Futtay Rahimon, and Fazel Currim.. Betsey, Sir Charles Malcolm, and Eliza Ann.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze, and Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 29th JULY, 1837.

If the dispatch of the *Atalanta Steamer* to Bussora at this season of the year was intended, as we believe it was, for a trial of what might be effected in the strength of the Monsoon, it must be admitted that the time has been sufficiently *favorable* to put the question to the fair test of experiment. Although however it has blown a strong gale almost ever since the Atalanta quitted the port, we do not consider that the circumstance of her being able to effect the passage to the Persian Gulf, will determine the practicability of doing the same thing in the direction of the Red Sea, and with the Monsoon in her teeth instead of in a slanting direction. If the apprehensions that the supply of coals may prove insufficient, as we hinted in our former number, for the monthly dispatch of a Steamer be well founded, we should recommend that a month be permitted to elapse after dispatching the *Berenice* on the 18th proximo; rather that incur the hazard, in consequence of an insufficient supply of fuel, of an inability to dispatch a Steamer for two consecutive months. The inconvenience of the cessation of intercourse for one month will certainly be much less than would happen, if two months should pass over without a mail. It is therefore we think very desirable that the Government should ascertain the complete certainty of their supplies of coal being ample, before making any definitive arrangements for a Steamer to follow the *Berenice*.

It is rumoured that the aspect of affairs at Ava is not so peaceable or satisfactory as could have been desired. Our readers are fully aware that there have been very serious civil commotions in that country, in consequence of the successful attempt of an usurper to place himself on the throne. At first the usurper affected a shew of moderation, and, upon his solemn declaration that he would attempt nothing against the lives of the members of the family of the Ex-King, he was permitted to possess himself of the persons of the queen and of those of other members of the family of the ejected sovereign. Having attained this object, he first directed the assassination of some of the Ex King's adherents, on the pretence that they were his personal enemies; and shortly afterwards we fear consummated his atrocities by an indiscriminate massacre of the late Royal family. In consequence of this menacing state of things, it is said that Colonel Burney the British Resident had either quitted Ava or was about to do so and repair to Moulmein, to await the issue of affairs. The Bengal Government, it is also rumoured, had sent instructions to Madras to put the Troops at Moulmein and Tenasserim upon a war footing, and that the authorities at Madras were consequently shipping bullocks and *materiel* to the theatre of anticipated operations. For the purpose of forwarding the requisite stores and supplies, it is also said, that the *Benares* and *Royal Tiger*, surveying vessels at the Chagos Islands, had been ordered round to Madras. We give this merely as a rumour, but believe that our statements will turn out to be well founded.

The indifferent state of health for some time past of the King of Oude gave us reasons to anticipate his early demise, which we are now informed took place during the night of the 7th instant. The maladministration which had so long pervaded his kingdom, and the reckless and oppressive manner in which the power of its native sovereign was exercised, leave us little room to regret the termination of a reign, which has been marked with so much imbecility and misrule. We should be sorry if the opportunity, which has thus opened itself of introducing a better or a better system of Government into that Country, should be lost sight of, which there is no ground for anticipating, after the prompt manner in which the attempts of a pretender to the throne were counteracted by the interposition of our Resident. It appears from the letter of a Correspondent of the *Agra Ukhbar*, an extract from which we insert, that shortly after the decease of the late King had became known to Colonel Low the Resident, he ordered the Gates of the Palace to be closed. Within a few minutes after this the Begum accompanied by the pretender Munna Jau arrived and the gates not being opened at their demand, an elephant was brought up and a forcible entry made. Captain Paton, who was it appears left in possession by the Resident, having on the arrival of the Begum advanced incautiously towards the gates, was attacked and so seriously injured that his life seems to have been in imminent danger. Upon the occurence of these events the Resident after allowing a short time to elapse, and the Begum having returned a message of defiance to his request that she would quit the palace, ordered an assault upon it, and the 35th Regiment led on by Colonel Monteith and Major Marshall soon made themselves masters of the place. We regret extremely however to learn that there was considerable effusion of blood, which might perhaps have been avoided had a little longer negotiation been attempted. The gross indignity offered to, and the violence with which Captain Paton had been treated at the hands of the Begum, will go far however to justify a seeming excess of severity. After the expulsion of the Begum and her favorite the installatian of the new sovereign took place.

We are much surprised to find a statement in the Report of a Meeting of the Horticultural Society at Calcutta, that a request made by their agent at the Isle of France for the supply of a quantity of cuttings of Sugar Cane for the purpose of propagating in Bengal the description of plant cultivated in that Colony, was unsuccesful, and that an evasive answer was returned to their requisition. It is well known to those who have any acquaintance with that Country, that the description of Cane, which is the especial object of cultivation there, is the Otaheite Cane, which was imported into that Island originally by a Mr. Telfair; a gentleman to whom the Mauritius is under very deep obligations. Previously to the introduction of this cane the unproductive descriptions grown in this Country and which were then the objects of cultivation produced an inferior kind of Sugar, and made but an indifferent return to the Planter for his expenses and labour. Since the introduction however of the Otaheite Cane by Mr. Telfair, the prosperity of that Island may be dated, and it is now so extensively cultivated as to have superseded almost entirely every other variety. We are surprised therefore that the agent of the Bengal Horticultural Society should have experienced such an answer to his requisition, as that there was only a small quantity of the Otaheite Cane growing upon the island, and we regret that he consequently was unable to forward cuttings to Calcutta. We hope that this narrow-sighted policy and unworthy jealousy will not long operate to frustrate the benevolent intentions of those desirous of improving the productions of this Country. We are sure, if the proper sources are applied to at the Isle of France, that the wishes of those at Calcutta will be promptly acceded to.

We regret to hear of the decease of Captain Payne of the 3rd Regt. N. I., and Deputy Assistant Commissary General; this will promote Lieutenant Birdwood, of the same Corps.

LUCKNOW.

We extract the following from the letter of a correspondent of the *Agra Ukhbar* giving an account of the decease of the King of Oude and the serious disturbance of the tranquillity Lucknow which ensued upon that event.

The following hasty sketch of passi[ng] a[t] now may be acceptable to your rea[ders] have already heard that His Majesty's he[alth] ry precarious state. He departed this life bout 12 o'clock. Notice of the probability having been given to Brigadier Johnston' Co[m] Oude, the 35th were ordered to be in readines[s] down. After due notice of the King's demise, Co[l] the Resident, Captain Paton—the 1st Assistan[t] Lieutenant Shakespear—the 2d, went to the palace, proceeding to the interior ordered the outer iron gate to shut. Soon after this the Begum, accompanied by h[er] puppet protege the Munna Jan, whom it was her gracious intention to have placed on the throne arrived at the gate and demanded entrance. A messenger was despatched to announce their arrival and Captain Paton walked incautiously unarmed and unaccompanied to the gate and told them that ingress was forbidden; on hearing this an elephant was brought up and the gate entered by force. Some of the Begum's scoundrels then fell upon Paton with clubs, and nearly killed him, and when he fell beaten to the ground almost dead one of them struck him on the eye with the hilt of a sword so that if he recovers, he will probably lose his eye-sight. It is little praise of this truly amiable man to say that a more kind and sweet tempered benevolent creature does not exist.—and this after many years residence could scarcely have been unknown to those black demons. It was fortunate that Colonel Monteith and the 35th, equipped for action arrived at the Residency, some quarter of an hour before this occurred (a little before day-break) and a Chuprassee was thence dispatched to the Resident for further instructions. They were directed to proceed to him immediately and they most providentially arrived before they had succeeded in massacreing Paton! In the mean time the Begum entered the Bam durree with her hopeful and having seated him on the throne the band struck up "God save the King," and nautching commenced in the usual style, Low sent a message to the old woman and told her, that he had arrived there for the purpose of placing by orders of his Government the Nawab Nusseer ood Dowla on the guddee, and desired her to desist and return home. She returned a message of defiant insolence. The Resident with his wonted kindness and forbearance remonstrated with her, and allowed her a certain time for reflection; assuring her that at the expiration of that period he should employ force. It arrived and he was as good as his word. In a second or two the firing with round shot and grape commenced, and the 35th being led to the assault by Col. Monteith and Major Marshall, in a most effective manner, great execution was done amongst her misguided followers. Col. Monteith found the old witch cowering in a corner, in a terrible fright, went up, took her by the arm, and delivered her over to a guard: she was placed in her palkee, and conveyed a prisoner to the yellow house; and soon after, Moonna Jan, having been first degraded and disgraced, by a couple of slaps on his head, was sent up there to keep her company; walking with his hands tied behind his back.

After the blood had been washed away, the Nawab Nusseer ood Dowla was seated on the throne, a salute fired, and one of the late King's crowns placed on his head by the representative of the British Government. The present King, with whose style and titles I am yet unacquainted, was a prisoner during the whole of the night, under drawn swords, by the Begum's troops, with the intention of putting him to death in case of any attempt on his part to agitate.

He is a man far advanced in years, and bears a high character; and I hope that this Government may be propitious.

I forgot to mention that Capt. Ensly and Lieut. Bolton of the Artillery, proceeded with Col. Dowie and the 2d, and Capt. Sweetenham and the 10th N. I., and that up to the present hour only the 10th has returned.

Numbers of armed men are collecting round the city, but suspicion being once wakened, they will find it a hard matter to effect their purpose, which is most probable to liberate that monster woman.

It is hoped as a just punishment for her atrocious conduct, she may be confined for life in some strict prison, that she may be brought to a proper sense of her crime, in not only rebelling against her sovereign, and menacing his life, but in causing the deaths of so many of her ignorant followers, whom she hurried to their destruction, by declaring that the British troops were brought down to grace Munna Jan's enthroning.

At this early period, correct accounts can scarcely be procured—but not less than 60 of her followers have fallen by her odious conduct. Besides Capt. Paton, Lieut. Goulding has received a scratch; and some 7 or 8 of our sepoys have been wounded. The Artillery was planted at the end of the large tank of water, and as the balls and grape must have passed through the Bamdurree, it is to be *feared* that many *innocents lives may have been lost*.

There can be no doubt but that a favourable opportunity now presents itself to our Government, to use their influence in directing His Majesty's choice to the selection of a proper minister; and we hope to hear soon that the present puppet Roshun ood Dowla, and his gang, have been consigned to jail to disgorge their enormous ill-got wealth. The rapid and comparatively unforeseen death of the King is one of the most fortunate circumstances that could have occurred to the future heirs of the crown of Oude; for if he had but reigned a few years longer indulging in the most vicious extravagance with the country under the idiot misrule of his minister there can be no doubt but that he would have not only exhausted the resources of the country but most probably pawned them and left his successors over whelmed with debts and disgrace the mere powerless shadows of their wealthy and respectable fore-fathers. Let them but take this lesson and all will be well.—

CALCUTTA.

SUPREME COURT.—JULY 12.

Admiralty Side.

REX v. MALAY PRISONERS—(*brought up from the Strait by H. M. S. Wolfe.*)

This being the last day of Term.

Mr. Justice Grant.—Delivered the sentence of the Court in the above Case. The learned Judge addressed the Advocate-General, as counsel deputed by Government to conduct the prosecution, and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Osborne, as counsel who had kindly undertaken the defence of the prisoners. Having called the attention of the above-named learned Counsel to the case in question, the learned Judge said he would give the grounds upon which the Court had determined to inflict a mitigated punishment on the prisoners, and also would asign the reasons which had caused the delay between the conviction of the prisoners, and the passing sentence upon them, and as the Counsel who acted for the defence, will now attend to the law of the judgment as about to be stated by the Court, the learned judge intimated that an interpretation of the law and reasons contained in the judgment, need not be made to the prisoners. The jury had found the prisoners guilty on the second, and on all the subsequent counts, in the indictment. And the counsel for the prisoners had abandoned their intention to move an arrest of judgment. The learned judge then stated, we believe, that he had no doubt but that as the evidence stood, the piracy was proved, and that there was nothing to support the objection started by the counsel for the prisoners, that the Cochin Chinese, to which nation the people belonged whose vessel had been captured by the Malays, were not at war with the people to whom the prisoners must be construed to belong.

...hat there was no evidence to shew that the ...in question, were of a *nation* whose custom ... robbery; a people described as a people qui ...*nes* sunt, nihil hominus *civitates* sunt. It was ...circumstances that the learned judges had consi...ether the jus gentium was to be construed as strictly ...he nations in the Straits, the habits of these peo...sidered, as against the offenders belonging to more ...ized communities; in other words, whether the com...on interpretation put generally by all nations on the jus ...entium, was to obtain in the present instance. And in order to determine this point, the learned judges all agreed, that the situation, condition, &c. of the barbarous states to which the prisoners might be considered to belong, should be enquired into, the Governor-General in Council accordingly directed that these enquiries should be made; and those enquiries are now before the Court. From the result of these enquiries it would appear, that there is no reason to believe, that these little states in the Straits of Malacca, recognize or sanction any private confederates of their subjects to commit acts of piracy; but whether there be connivance between the states and its subjects, or what is the punishment inflicted, or whether any *be* inflicted, rests upon conjecture. There is nothing in evidence to lead to any knowledge of the state to which the prisoners belong; they were, however, found near *Pulo Tingy* and on being pursued fled to that Island, and in the absence of evidence to the countrary they must be held to belong to Pulo Tingy. Now upon enquiry it appears that this island is in the territories of the Rajah of *Johore*, with whom and this Government there is a treaty. There was no ground for concluding, that any war subsisted between Johore and Cochin China, at the time of the commission of the act of piracy. On the other hand there is sufficient presumption that this piracy, and all others are disclaimed generally through the small states in the Straits of Malacca, and in one of them, an edict has been promulgated punishing the offence with death. Robberies on the seas, by persons of these nations, must be considered therefore of the footing on which it is placed by writers on natural and internatural law; it is therefore the duty of all good members of a civilized state, to apprehend pirates and sea robbers. The petition put in by the counsel for the prisoners has had its influence upon us in mitigating the sentence. All that could be urged in their favour has been ingeniously brought to the notice of the judges, but there is one fallacy which runs through the petition, which is an attempt to draw a distinction between the law of nations, as to the regulating the conduct of states and communities one towards another, and the law of *nature*. Now with reference to this view, and consideration of the application of the law of nature, and the law of nations, in the instance to which it is particularly applied in the present case, the law of nations, is nothing but the law of nature, common to all mankind, there is no such thing as a state (civitas) of robbers.

The reasons for mitigating the sentence we are about to pronounce are: Lapse of time, the suspense and anxiety the prisoners have undergone; the partial good effect likely to be the result of their execution; the greatly diminished effect consequent on it, if now ordered to be carried into effect in the straits. The inutility of it as a warning to future offenders, inasmuch as there is now by act of Parliament, a Court of competent authority constituted to try their offences on the spot, (Court of Admiralty at Penang and Singapore). And from the steps now taken by Government, the petty states, have been brought to an acknowledgement of the law of nature common to all men, and a reprediation of piracy. The Sentence of the Court therefore is that judgement of death be recorded against the prisoners, and that they be transported to the Eastern Coasts of the Bay of Bengal, to the Southward of the Gulf of Martaban, for the period of their natural lives.

Chief Justice.—I may as well mention, that a case which has not been cited at the bar, and which certainly could not be cited by the counsel for the prisoners, with almost similar facts, quite similar as to the amount and the nature of the crime committed, was tried in this Court in the year 1804, present Sir John Anstruther, Chief Justice, Sir John Royds, and Sir Henry Russel, Puisne justices.

The men were convicted, and the capital sentence was *carried into effect*. I was led to the case by a note in Mr. Clarke's compilation of the rules and orders.

The case was the King on the prosecution of—*versus* Radeat Orang, Seirogh and Ressett Orang, called Jessey.

N. B. The able and learned judgement of Mr. Justice Grant, is of course not done justice to, in any degree in the reporter; but generally, our report will, we believe, be found correct.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.—APRIL 27.

The *Ruby* came in yesterbay from China which she left on the 8th inst. Our receipt of papers by her is limited to a *Canton Press* of the 25th and *Register* of the 14th ult.; but to the kindness of a friend we are indebted for the persual of a number of the former of the 1st, and of the latter of the 14th inst. which enables us to lay before our readers the commercial remarks of the last mentioned date which will be found below.

According to our private advices by the same vsssels business is also represented as being in a very dull state from a total want of confidence in the Hongs. The *Consoo* had been deliberating as to what was to be done with respect to the Hong merchants known to be insolvent, which are three in number with debts amounting to four millions of Dollars. Strong suspicions of fraudulent deal, are stated to be entertained against one of them, Hingtai, whose yearly domestic expenses were put down at no less a sum than 75,000 Drs, From the *Canton Press* of the 1st inst, we learn that the deliberations of the Hong merchants on that subject had not terminated, and that they had not yet succeeded in devising a scheme for paying the debts of their insolvent brethren, altho' menaced with an appeal to the viceroy by several of their creditors. A new Consoo fund had, it appears, been proposed to be raised, of which foreigners were to be the Trustees, by levying on all future imports a certain per-centage which it was estimated would in five years be sufficient to clear off the debts now owing by the Hong defaulters. "This" says the Press "reminds us of the proposal made by a debtor, detained in gaol by his creditor, for whose maintenance the latter had to pay a daily three-pence, and which was that the creditor, instead of paying him this 3d. and keeping him in gaol, should release him and pay him 2d. only per day, another halfpenny should be the creditor's profit on the transaction, whilst the balance of a daily halfpenny should go to the credit of the debtor until his debt was cleared off."

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.—MAY 6.

The boats of the *Wolf* and government gunboats which for the last two weeks had been out cruizing against the pirates returned to harbour on Thursday last, and we are happy to state with fourteen pirates whom they fortunately captured on shore at Pulo Tingy in the midst of the jungle where they had formed a settlement, having their wives and children.—The discovery appears to have been accidental, for while the boats on the afternoon of the 30th ult: were examining a small trading prow from Pahang off Pulo Tingy, five Prahus were observed pulling out from shore which on discovering the gunboats immediately fled and pulled round a point of the island. Lieutenant Macdonald upon this despatched one of the boats round the island in the opposite direction the Prahus took in order if possible to intercept them whilst he gave chase in an opposite direction; but upon rejoining, neither party had discovered where the Prahus had taken refege. —Having reason to suspect that marauders were in the neighbourhood the boats were anchored during the night in a sandy bay on the south or weather side of Pulo Tingy, and at day light next morning upon observing two malays on the beach a party was put on shore, who upon landing found twenty two Prahus concealed in the mangrove jungle, and so effectually that it cost no small difficulty to get near them for examination.—The crew however were absent. Upon inquiry the two men already mentioned, led Lieutenant Macdonald and his men a considerable distance into the jungle where they fell upon a native encampment of huts with a number of men and their families. Being questioned as to their occupation of so suspicious a locality, the people replied they had come there by order of the Rajah of Pahang to look after pirates; an assertion which they were unable to prove having no pass with which all trading boats of that country are now furnished. They were consequently directed through the *Wolf's* interpreter to collect and lay down their arms, which order (after a little hesitation) they complied with, and were then marched to the beach with some trouble as several of them in their progress endeavoured to effect their escape. On their arrival there they were confronted with a Cochin-Chinaman belonging to a junk brought into the harbour sometime ago (an account of which we published on the 15th April) and who immediately, without any apparent hesitation identified eight of the pirates who had taken their junk and murdered his comrades. The remaining six he was unable to recognise but their being detected in company was sufficient to raise a suspicion of their being aiding and abetting, they were very properly secured with the others and sent on board the gunboats. Since their arrival three more of them have been identified, and we are informed the whole gang are of such peculiar physiognomy that their could be no difficulty in their recognition by any one who had once seen them. After sending them on board the gunboats, Lieutenant Macdonald returned to their encampment, and searching the huts some of the wearing apparel & other articles were immediately claimed by the Cochin-Chinaman as his own property, together with a quantity of salt and rice. At this time all the women and children had removed themselves further into the juugle, and of course no further information could be obtained, but the evidence of the guilt of his prisoners being quite manifest to the mind of Lieut. Macdonald, he ordered all the huts to be destroyed with the exception of six, which with most commendable humanity he left to shelter the numerous women and children Their boats twenty-two in number were also destroyed, save four, which from motives of compassion were reserved to afford means for their escape from the island. Near the boats concealed in the jungle a number of spears, spear-handles, crockery ware, masts and sails, and every thing belonging or appertaining to pirate boats were discovered, and appear to have been taken out for the purpose of lightening and enabling their crews with the greater facility to drag them into places of concealment.—From the number of the boats and so few men, there was reason to believe many had fled into the jungle, although no traces of them could be discovered after the most minute search.—By the confession of the prisoners, however, it would appear that twelve of their comrades in two boats had two or three pays previously gone on an expedition to Pulo Temoan; but that of course must be viewed as an evasion and a desire not to betray their companions, and cannot account for the deficit in their numbers when compared with the numerous boats then actually present and taken.—

AGRA.

AGRA UKBAR.—JULY 12.

BAREILY.—An attempt to assassinate the principal Hindoo inhabitant of this city, Buswunt Roy, has just been made. This intended victim of Mussulmaun fanaticism was proceeding on his Elephant, with his usual number of attendants thro' one of the streets of the town, when he was shot at by a Mussulmaun zealot, with a blunderbuss. He fortunately escaped, but the servant behind him was wounded, His attendants immediately proceeded to seize the ruffian, who killed one and wounded another; and it was not until his hands were severed from his arms by sword blows, that he was over mastered. In this state a sheet was thrown over him until the Police arrived, and when they came and the sheet removed, it was found that the unfortunate wretch had bled to death.

MUSSOOREE, 8TH JULY.—The rains gave a strong hint that they would come on the 1st of this month, when about night-fall a harder shower than the *oldest inhabitant* remembered, pelted down without intermission for an hour and three quarters, really making the Hill side-roads small torrents, and bringing down unfinished out-houses, besides part of a wall built to front the northern terrace of Mr. Webb's new Hotel. This establishment will be complete and a wonderful accommodation to single gentlemen, desirous of breathing a few cheap mouthsful of Himmalyan air. Baness has parted in perfect amity from his Son-in-law Webb, who will conduct the Hill Concern while "our police friend from Athens" speculates in the farming way in the Doâb. Webb has got up all his walls and floored his rooms, covering the upper stories with thatch, "en attendant" the arrival of, I believe, tin or spelter plates, on which he means to make his roof. The edifice is well built and forms a handsome object. There are lodging for 24 bachelors, each guest to have a comfortable sitting, sleeping and bathing-room, simply furnished with tables and chairs, besides the use of a fine verandah, with stabling for one horse, and a connected room for one servant—all for the small sum of 60 rupees per mensem! Gentlemen bringing more servants and cattle, can have them accommodated by paying extra. There will be two first rate Billiard Tables. with markers and all needful attendants, besides an Eating and Coffee-house on the Calcutta plan, to which the public in general as well as sojourners at the Hotel will have access. To these will be added if 30, or 40 subscribers can be obtained, [of which there can be little doubt) a good Reading-room, to which the subscription will be 2 or 3 rupees a month. The Billiard and Coffee Rooms and the apartments above them, can at any time be connected by a planked gallery, to form a long Ball and Supper-rooms. Only fancy such things in this part of the world! The speculation, it is thought, will answer well. Mr. Webb had nearly all his rooms engaged beforehand, and expects to have his plans completed by the end of next March. Some of his rooms will be inhabited this year. Folks have been gay enough with us for invalids, during the past spring and summer —with balls, plays and Picnics, the latter being remarkable for the introduction among grown up ladies and gentlemen of *Blindman's Buff* and *Puss in the Corner!!*

The Nuggurs don't exactly enter into the propriety of Burra Sahibs and Chota Misses and Mems, runniug about screaming and pulling each other, but to those who are so happy as to retain their home recollections, the revival of such *juvenile innocencies* is interesting and refreshing.

LOODEEANAH.—A son of Sooja-ool-Moolk has just died. Dr. Faulkener passed lately through, on his way to Lahore.—*Agra Ukhbar, July, 15.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 28.

The House was crowded, in consequence of a petition to be presented by the Marquis of Downshire, from the great Meeting of Protestants held in Dublin.

After a number of petitions, chiefly in favour of Church Rates, had been presented.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE moved the order of the day, for the reception of the petition of which he had given notice. He then went on. He appeared to present one of the most important petitions of the session—it was from the Protestants of Ireland. It was agreed to at a meeting, held in Dublin on 24th January last, and was attended by men of all ranks, and as he presided on the occasion, he was proud to say that a more respectably conducted meeting he had never seen. The grounds upon which the meeting was thought necessary was, that the affairs in Ireland had assumed an aspect which gave very serious cause of apprehension to the Protestants of that country. It arose principally because of the impunity with which the Catholic Association—(No, no, from Lord Melbourne and others)—he was ready to receive the correction of the Noble Viscount, though he thought he was not far wide of the mark in the name he had given it. It might be more proper to give it the name of the National Administration. (Hear.) He was now discharging a duty imposed upon him by the state of the country; he need not remind their Lordships of votes which he had given in that House; he had voted for the Emancipation Act in the hope that it would become beneficial to Ireland —he had been disappointed, He had endeavoured to promote peace in Ireland at all times. One of the arguments in favour of emancipation was, that the old system placed one portion of the community pre-eminent above another—(Hear, hear)—but now that the act was passed, and when he looked at the proceedings of the General Association, he considered that its object was to place the Roman Catholics in the same state of pre-eminence as the opponents of emancipation formerly urged. It was on these grounds, anxious as he was for the peace and tranquillity of Ireland, he had joined his fellow Protestants for the purpose of preserving it. (Hear.) The petition was most respectably signed, and had attached to it 200,000 signatures, and would have had many more, but that it was thought desirable it should be presented at as early a period as possible. He would now read the petition as the course most respectful (in his opinion) to their Lordships and the petitioners. The Noble Marquis then read the petition.

Upon the motion that the petition should be laid upon the table.

Lord MELBOURNE said that he thought that some other noble lords would have favoured the house with their opinions upon the subject before he had been called upon to enter into a defence upon the part of the Government. He did not mean in any manner to under value the importance of the meeting, but it should be recollected that it was called under the protest of forty-four peers and a number of members of Parliament, who had expressed their opinion that the meeting was not at all necessary, and likely to have a mischievous effect. It should also be recollected that the meeting was not one at which discussion was allowed, as no person was admitted but by tickets alledging him to be favourable to the objects of the meeting, and not to interrupt the proceedings of the meeting. The language of the persons composing this meeting was the most violent that could possibly be uttered by any public men. The petition from this meeting represented Ireland as being in the most dreadful state of anarchy, and that there was no security for life or property in that country. He (Lord Melbourne) deemed that this was the true condition of the country. With respect to the Association which had been alluded to, and the propriety of its establishment, he could only state that he entertained the same opinion he had formerly expressed with regard to it; but still, he did not think that it would be prudent for the Government to interfere actively in order to put it down. He knew it had been stated that it was an illegal institution, but some doubts appear to be entertained as to the law upon the subject. He doubted very much whether, if the Government were to bring forward any measure for the avowed purpose of putting down this association that it would not increase its popularity or power. With respect to the imputation contained in one of the resolutions, agreed to at this meeting that the Government had displaced Protestant gentlemen from holding the offices of Sheriff in Ireland, and replacing them by Roman Catholics for the purpose of furthering the views of the democratic party, he denied it altogether, he denied most positively that the Government had been actuated by any such motives in the appointments they had made. He denied that any Sheriffs had been appointed for political purposes, and he thought that this resolution had been most hastily introduced. Another resolution charged this Government with abusing its patronage, and also the prerogative of mercy, and with appointing none but its own partisans to offices of trust and emolument solely for political purposes. Nothing could be more false or more alarming than this statement, and, if the petitioners felt that there was any ground for their statement, they ought to have brought it forward in a very different manner. If it was supposed that a government could abuse the perogative of mercy for political purposes, that power ought to be taken away from them. He thought this charge had been made most rashly and immoderately. With respect to the general state of the country, he could not help saying that he did not agree with the petitioners in their opinion as to its disturbed state. The noble lord then read a letter received by him from a gentleman resident at Tipperary, in which he gave a very satisfactory account of the state of that county, which is generally the most disturbed in all Ireland. He then read another letter from a public functionary in Ireland, giving a similar account of its condition. The noble lord then proceeded —He considered this was an answer to the frightful picture that was drawn by the petitioners of the condition of Ireland.—(Hear.) There were some other topics which he wished had not been introduced into the petition. He did not think that the Roman Catholic gentlemen who had voted for the measures connected with the church in Ireland, had perjured themselves, as it had been represented they had, in so doing. He always objected to the oath they had to take, and it would never have been in the Relief Bill, but that they could not pass it without; yet still he thought the oath was highly objectionable. The petitioners also attaked the principles of the Roman Catholic religion, but he would appeal to the House, whether it was a likely way to obtain peace in Ireland, to fly in the face of the religious principles of the great majority of the people.—(Hear, hear.) He thought the House would agree with him that it was on the contrary more calculated to increase the animosity and the party feeling which already existed in that country.

Earl RODEN defended the conduct of the petitioners, and contended that the Protestants of Ireland found themselves absolutely compelled to come forward in support of those rights which had been so cruelly assailed. He was aware that a protest against the meeting was signed by several Peers, but he thought that they had no grounds for making this protest, It was stated that their meeting was calculated to destroy the tranquillity which at the time prevailed in Ireland. He was surprised that the noble lord should have also stated his opinion that Ireland was in a tranquil state. If Ireland was tranquil it was the tranquillity of death! in the Government *Gazette* there were proclamations for actual murders to the amount of seventy one and in sixteen days it appeared that eleven other murders had been committed. If a clergymen wished to insure his life in Ireland, no insurance office would effect a policy or if they did there was an express proviso that the premium would not be paid if death ensued from assassination or popular violence. A Protestant Clergyman was also prevented by the same reasons from insuring his property, This did not support the declaration of the Noble Viscount and he was surprized how he could be so misinformed as to the real state of Ireland. A day or two before the meeting of the Protestants was advertised to take place the general or Roman Catholic Association as it should be properly termed, in one of their debates took the subject into their consideration and proposed that a hundred thousand men should be marched into the city to overawe them. At the same association it was stated by an hon. and learned member and chief mover in it that if any attempt were made at a change of Government in Ireland, that there should be a bloody and brutal rebellion in Ireland. He had also said to the men of Carlow, "Are you ready?" and "blood must be shed." This was said to overawe the King from the use of his proragative and to prevent him from calling whom he chose to his counsels. This was another proof of the tranquillity of the country. The government were bound to act with decision and to punish the utterer of such treasonable and seditious statements. He would ask the noble lord whether the Attorney-General had commenced a prosecution? He felt bound to enter into these particulars to convince their lordships how ridiculous it was to state that Ireland was in a state of tranquillity. The noble lord had objected to some of the statements contained in the resolutions agreed to at the meeting, but he could assure him that the petitioners were ready to come forward, and prove all the allegations they had made. The noble earl then entered into a long detail of the real administration of the law in Ireland, and which, he said, afforded matter for the serious consideration of that house. These facts called aloud for the meeting which had taken place, and which had been protested against by certain Noble Lords. He should be enabled to substantiate the statements he had made by some returns he intended to move for, and which he hoped the Noble Viscount would have no oujection to lay upon their Lordship's table. The Protestants of Ireland had been called by a Minister of the Crown "a miserable and monopolizing minority." He admitted they were a minority, but if they were monopolizers, they only monopolized their own property. He would also admit that they were miserable—miserable on account of their loyalty, and on account of the Government that was bound to protect them and their property, neglecting to do so. (Cheers.) He denied that either he or the Protestants of Ireland were actuated by any motives of political advancement, and all they required was that their property and persons should be protected. With the view of carrying this into effect, he should oppose all those measures which had been introduced tending to advance that party, who had been the abettors of such outrageous proceedings in Ireland. He believed, that whatever course might be taken by the Government, that the Protestants of Ireland would stand forward, and declare in a voice not to be misunderstood, that the Protestants of Ireland should no longer be ill-treated with impunity. He thought that, in his opinion. the House would soon be called upon to decide whether the repeal of the Union should be carried or the bill of 1829, and he should feel no difficulty as to which measure he should give his support. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said that he had signed the protest which had been alluded, to, and he felt convinced of its necessity. With respect to the tranquillity of Ireland, tranquillity in that country was merely a comparative term. The statements which had been brought forward by the noble Earl as to the disturbances in that country, appeared to be all brought forward after the meeting had taken place. Complaints were made of the mal-administration of justice in that country, but he was surprised that these charges had not been brought forward when the Viceroy of Ireland was in his place in that House, and could have had an opportunity of answering any statement that might be made. He thought that the meeting in question was one which might have been attended with most serious consequences, and but for the active proceedings that were taken by the Irish Government, that there would have been a serious riot and bloodshed in Dublin. He had never held but one opinion respecting that meeting, and this opinion had never been altered. He contended that there was no occasion for the meeting. The Irish Government was distinctly charged in one of the resolutions with conniving at sedition. Such a serious charge as that ought not to be lightly made, and if there were any good grounds for it, it should be made, if not the subject of an impeachment, at least a substantive motion before that House. The only ground for complaint, that had been made out against the Government, was the General Association. He did not like Associations of any description he thought they always betokened an evil feeling among the people; but he thought that open Associations were much preferable to those that were held in secret, and he considered they had as good grounds for its formation as for any other that had ever been formed. He doubted, however, whether the Association was illegal, and he should be sorry to see the Government attempt to put it down. (Cheers.)

Lord DONOUGHMORE said that he had been a strenuous supporter of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, but it was upon the express condition that they should not use their political power to attack the Protestant Church. He was bound to confess that the Catholics had broken their faith upon this point. When the House recollected the unceasing war which had been carried on against tithes in that country, and the assassination of Protestant ministers in open day, he was sure that it would agree with him in opinion. He was quite ready to allow the Catholics of Ireland their fair share of the blessings of the British Constitution, but he would never consent to give them any power to injure the Protestant establishment.

Lord GLENGALL said, with reference to the Association that it was most odious in its proceedings, as it wrung money from the people by means of intimidation of the very worst description. They had been called a monopolizing minority, but he thought that their property ought to weigh against the numerical majority of their opponents. With respect to the tranquillity which had been represented as reigning in Ireland, it appeared, from returns which had been made, that murders were considerably on the increase. (Hear.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE then addressed the House and in energetic terms defended the policy of the Irish Government, and contended that there was no foundation for the alarm expressed in the petition.

(Left Sitting.)

STANDARD.—APRIL 22.

Speaking in the House of Lords, but speaking to the whole people of England, the Duke of Wellington has emphatically pronounced upon the operations of the British Government hitherto, that they were not war, but the expedients of stock jobbers. "A crisis was approaching in the financial concerns of Spain, and it became necessary that this corps (the corps of General Evans) should be brought to the north of Spain—that Great Britain should take an active part in the war—that, in fact, something else should be done to produce a sensation in a place called the Stock Exchange." Here the Duke has told, in a few plain words, the history of the British expedition, as far as concerns the policy of the stock-jobbing ministry at Madrid, and their agents in this country. The head of

Spanish administration, lately an humble stock-broker ome lane off Fenchurch-street, must have known, or, did not know it, every one in Madrid could tell him, for every military purpose, any invasion of the north Spain to be compassed by 10,000 or 12,000 men, uld be of no imaginable weight in the final decision of national contest; while the effect of such invasion on the minds of the Spanish people must be fatal to the rests of the Queen. But of military success, of the nish people, of Spain, or of the Queen, he thought not. Ever mindful of the place he loved," his soul was on e London Stock Exchange. Spain and the Queen might ruined by the intrusion of foreigners, but Spanish stock uld be raised a certain number of pounds *per cent*; and hat stock-broker in Fenchurch-street would not consider uch an advance as the full equivalent for any amount of ational ruin? Then, the whole mob of liberals in this ountry—some of them, no doubt as patriotically disposd "to touch the Spanish" as the Greek loan (Mr. Joeph Hume can tell)—of course responded to the entreaies of the stock-broker at Madrid; a military enthusiast, General Evans, was found to serve the purpose of the worthy parties; he soon collected a force of fanatics and mercenuries; Ministers were found complying as heart ould wish; and the result is that 9,000 Britons have "bit the dust" of Spain, conquered by misery and hunger; for, in dying, they might say to the Carlists, with Cade—"Famine, and no other, has conquered us. Let ten thousand come against us, and give but the meals we have lost, and we defy them all." Nine thousand Britons have bit the dust of Spain in misery, defeat, and disgrace, to raise the price of Spanish Stock so many pounds and so many eighths per cent.! Lord Melbourne, in a strain of extravagance, which the *Chronicle* says, with cruel irony, "reminds it of Chatham at his best," declared that "he would never incur the responsibility of withdrawing from disgrace, or dishonour, on a blighted cause;" pretty broadly intimating that he was quite ready for the responsibility of embarking England as principal in an European war. Now, this is all very fine. The respectable Peer may hug disgrace and dishonour, and press to his bosom that which he has blighted, in defiance of all responsibilities, here and hereafter; but he can scarcely expect the people of England to follow him in this perverse taste; or to incur a debt which may amount to million of millions, to salve his Lordship's wounds from a voluntary lapse. Nobody wants him to incur any responsibility beyond that which he has already incurred. There is a path open to him by which he can esily escape from any such—it leads out of Downing-street; and, we suspect, that if he had not lately made up his mind to tread it, the world had lost last night's vapouring about the balance of responsibilities.

POST.—APRIL 17.

In a Paris paper we find the following:—"France, it is stated wishes to obtain the possession of some land in one of the Balearic islands. The position is indispensably necessary to an easy communication with Algiers, and the French Government are earnestly bent upon obtaining it." We call the attention of Lord Palmerston to the above paragraph. His Lordship has not shown much disposition to profit by our hints; though if he had done so in the affairs of Spain he would have saved himself and the country much embrassment. We hope that on this occasion he will be more reasonable and not neglect the information we offer however much he dislike the quarter from whence it comes. We have reason to know that in August, 1835, negotiations were opened between the Courts of Paris and Madrid for the cession of Port Mahon, in the Island of Minorca, to France. We go, perhaps, too far in using the word negotiation, but proposals were made, and it was only a hint from a strong Continental authority which prevented them from being carried father. (Louis Philippe, whose sentiments about the retention of Algiers are so well known is of opinion that the possession of a part of the Balearic islands is essential to the preservation of the colony. The first idea was that Spain might have been induced for a consideration, to cede the whole island of Minorca to France; but that was soon abandoned because the other nations of Europe would not have permitted it. The proposition comes, therefore, now in a more modified form. It is not the Island, but the port of Mahon that is required. But the port is the Island and the whole value of Minorca is resolved it it; yet so carefully is the design worded that the possession of the port is not ostensibly avowed, and the insidious project is covered by the specious pretext of establishing an hospital. This is one of M. Mendizabal's financial plans for which he no doubt is amply compensated. We hope that he will be carefully looked after at Madrid and if Mr. Villiers be incompetent to deal with so expert a juggler, we trust that some abler and older head will be employed to counteract his schemes. The moment we saw that a bait was offered to England by the permission to send a certain quantity of cottons into the Peninsula, that instant we were assured that M. Mendizabal had some object in reserve, which he wished to hide from the British diplomacy. The bargain for a port in the Balearic Islands is the object which we now expose in time sufficient to defeat the intrigue. We should really be in a nice position in the Mediterraneau, in case of a war, with France in the possession of Toulon, Port Mahon, and Algiers.

CHAMBES OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of April 20.

M. Dupin took the chair at half-past two o'alock. The public galleries were much more crowded than the body of the Chamber. All the Members of the Cabinet were present, with the exception of the Minister of the Marine.

The order of the day was the continuation of the debate on the bill relative to the supplementary credits demanded for Africa.

Marshal CLAUSEL ascended the tribune to reply to the observations presented by M. Baude during the previous sitting. The hon. and gallant Deputy considered it but too evident that a premeditated plan had been formed to burden him with the entire responsibility of the disasters of Africa. He had no wish to blame M. Baude for his sudden and uxnepected admiration of the firm and moderate policy of Ministers. He merely desired that honourable Deputy to respect the truth. The grievances urged against him might be summed up in two words—Tlemecen and Constantina. His opinion on the question of Algiers had been long known to France. Not only the city of Algiers, not merely a few points, but the centre of the regency of Algiers, belonged to France by right of conquest. From the moment when he had first set foot on the soil of Africa, he had thought and proclaimed aloud, that France ought to abandon no portion of her conquest—that she ought to occupy with her own forces, or those of her delegates, the territory of the regency—that she ought to treat as rebellion every aggression that might tend to destroy or weaken her dominion At the same time he had thought, that she ought to respect the customs and the religion of the inhabitants, and that French civilization ought to act upon them progressively and pacifically, as far as such a system could be acted upon conjointly with that of allowing no power except that of France to raise its head on a single point of the regency. These opinions he had never concealed from the Government, the Chambers, or the country, and it was a matter of public notoriety that he entertained them when for the second time he was sent to Algiers. Was it just, he would now ask, by the aid of a pettifogging jesuitical interpretation of he knew not what Ministerial instructions to attempt to render him responsible for the operations and accidents of a war which he had sustained against the Arabs who rebelled against the dominion of France? Other Generals had entered into treaties with those Arabs, and had sanctioned their usurpations. The result was that France had made peace with them—a shameful peace as far as regarded the present—a threatening peace as far as the future was concerned. Had it been intended to occupy merely the walls of Algiers. Oran, or Bona, there would have been no necessitiy to apply to him; a General or even an Intendant would have sufficed for such a command. But no: the Government had ordered him to annihilate the power of Abdel Kader, to combat with him, till be submitted to the dominion of France. M. Baude might be an able tactician, but he defied him to explain how an enemy was to be annihilated unless he were deprived of his possessions, his rallying points, his means of provisioning his army. On the campaign of Mascara, the occupation of Tlemecen, the camp at Tafna, the Chamber and the country had an opportunity of forming their judgment last session. The only new question was that of the expedition to Constantina. Why then had the facts set at rest last session been again brought up? Why had a discussion long since disposed of been renewed? Was it because success had not crowned his efforts? Was it because the opportunity was thought favourable for ruining in his person the most zealous, as well as the most fearless, advocate of the exclusive dominion of France in Algiers? The Hon. and Gallant Deputy then entered into some details relative to the Tlemecen contribution, repeating most of the explanatians which he had already given on that subject. He had been asked why the contribution had passed heavily upon the Coulouglis, who were the friends of France, and not upon the Hadars, who were her enemies? He would reply: For the simplest reason in the world. For two days the Coulouglis had plundered the Hadars, who had thus no means of providing the money necessary for the installation of the French troops. The Hadars, however, had not on that account been liberated from the obligation of paying their share of the contribution, though they were allowed time to colleet the resources, of which acts of pillage had momentarily deprived them. The Marshall then dwelt upon the absurdity of contending, that the collection of the contribution should have been left to the officers of the French army, and not to the local authorities. He had nevertheless interfered when informed that an arbitrary and vexatious mode of collecting was employed. He had, in fact put a stop to the contribution altogether, and had even proposed to the Government the restitution of the sum collected, and not yet disposed of. The Government had refused to make this restitution, regarding the contribution as legitimate. All these circumstances considered, he had a right to feel surprise and indignation when, the contribution of Tlemecen having been imputed to him as a crime in his absence, his Majesty's ministers maintained an obstinate silence, on the subject—his Majesty's Ministers, who had in their hands all the documents that justified the operation, and who, in positively refusing to restore the remainder of the contribution, had recognised it as legitimate! M. Baude had acted a certain part at Bona, and had effected to misconceive the meaning of the reproaches which he (the Marshal) had addressed to him on that subject. He had reproached M. Baude, not with having undertaken the defence of the oppressed, but with having done so mysteriously and in the dark. Acts that could not sustain the light of open day were justly looked upon with suspicion. With regard to the expedition to Constantina, it was impossible to assert in the face of France that it had not been sanctioned. The expedition had not only been authorised, but had even become a sort of necessity for the ministry of the 6th of September. He had been refused the resources which he had thought necessary to ensure the success of the expedition. He had then resolved to operate with the means at his disposal, and which were rigorously sufficient. He had been unwilling to abandon the expedition so loudly announced, and so impatiently looked forward to. He had been unwilling to send back to France the son of his Sovereign, who had come to participate in the glory and the dangers of the expedition. He had, perhaps, been too confident in the apparent pacific feelings of the population, on the courage and perseverance of his own troops, and an ardent desire for the glory of the French arms had perhaps exercised too much influence over his determinations. That was his crime: he would not seek to extenuate it, for he knew that his country would acquit him. He merely desired that the truth should be spoken without exaggeration. The number of men who had perished in the expedition to Constantina had not exceeded the ordinary proportion of the losses which an army might sustain in a simple skirmish. The army had not been defeated: the expedition had not been without result, for the French troops had conquered twenty leagues of territory, and now occupied at Guelma an advanced post which ensured to them the possession of Constantina. It was untrue that on the retreat the sick had been abandoned to the Arabs. As to the cries of distress which M. Baude pretended to have heard from the soldiery, he defied him to produce another withness who could support his testimony on that point. It was painful to him to be obliged to remind M. Baude that, from the position which he had occupied, extended at his ease in his (the Marshal's) carriage, he could not have heard what was said in the ranks, as well as the Marshal himself, who remained on horseback during the whole of the retreat. After a eulogium on the bravery of Youssouff Bey, his devotion to France, and the services which he had rendered to her cause, the Marshal, in conclusion, trusted that the Chamber would pardon the warmth of his language. He was aware that he might display more tact by denouncing and dishonouring an adversary with an affected moderation of language, but he spoke as he felt. He would now no longer trespass on the indulgence of the Chamber, for there was a limit to self-justification, which a man of honour would never exceed.—(The hon. and gallant deputy here sat down amidst numerous marks of approbation from the Extremities.)

The PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL entered into some details on the relative situations, of the ministry of the 6th of September and Marshal Clausel. The Cabinet, he said, had been formed in the interval between two parliamentary sessions, and was consequently bound to respect the will and pleasure of the Chamber in every point. 'Ministers were unwilling to appear before the Chamber with a demand for supplementary credits. On the one hand, the expedition to Constantine was forced upon them, as it had been announced from one end of France to the other, and had become popular and even necessary. On the other hand, the Government was daily pressed with new demands by the Marshal, who at last sent his aide-de-camp, M. de Rance, to apply for an additional complement of 6,000 men. Government say no necessity to grant this fresh application, and therefore wrote to the Marshal to state that if 6,000 men were absolutely necessary the expedition must be postponed till spring, but that if he could dispense with that reinforcement he had only to advance. The Marshal replied that he would advance, and so great was his confidence that he even demanded that the Prince Royal or his brother might be allowed to join the expedition. He must here deny the truth of an insinuation which had been made—that Government consented to the expedition against Constantia, in consequence of having refused the intervention in Spain. Government was not so desirous of empty popularity. Government would not impose such sacrifices on the country—even to gain so powerful an auxiliary as Count Jaubert. (A laugh.) If had been said that Marshal Clausel had been recalled in consequence of his ill-success. Such was not the fact. He had been recalled because his system with respect to Algiers differed from that of the Government. On this point, he (the Minister) had nothing further to observe, except that, in general, it was adviseable to leave to the Government the task of judging and appreciating the acts of its agents. (Hear)

Marshal CLAUSEL denied that he was an advocate for war merely for the sake of making war. He had never thought of disturbing the tranquillity of the country whilst the tribes abstained from attacking France. A complaint was made, that he had undertaken the expedition with few troops. He cordially wished that France might always find generals ready to march at the head of an insignificant force.

Count JAUBERT had no intention of complaining of the courteous allusion of the President of the Council to himself, but he thought the Minister attached more importance to him than he merited. He had not the pretension to influence the decisions of the Chamber; but, if he had lent his "powerful support," as the President of the Council ironically termed it, to the former Cabinet, the Minister's new colleagues would certainly have no occasion to make a similar observation. (Laughter from the Left.)

M. BAUDE now demanded to be heard on a subject personal to himself. (No, no, from several parts of the Chamber.) He had himself avoided personally as much as possible. The Hon. Deputy said that on one occasion only had he accepted a seat in the Marshal's carriage, on the march to Constantina, not on the retreat. He had lent his horse to M. Prebois, charged with the topographic department, and he had then taken a seat in the marshal's carriage.

M. DUBOS (of the department of the Loire Inféerieure) submitted to the Chamber that the details entered into by M. Baude were quite foreign from the discussion of the supplementary credits. (Hear.) M. Baude quitted the tribune, and, M. SALVERTE interrupted the regular course of the debate by a demand that, on the termination of the present discussion, the Chamber would fix a day when he might be allowed to address some question to the new Ministry on their general system of policy. (Murmurs from the centre.)

The PRESIDENT of the Council declared in the name of the Cabinet, that himself and his colleagues were ready to answer any questions that might be addressed to them. He would at the same time suggest to M. Salverte the propriety of reserving his interpollations for the discussion on the Secret Service Money Bill.

After a few words from M. Salverte, insisting on the immediate necessity of the interpellation.

THE PRESIDENT consulted the Chamber on the question. M. Salverte's demand was rejected by a strong majority.

At this stage of the proceedings, M. Dupin quitted the chair, in which he was replaced by M. Calmon, one of the Vice Presidents.

The MINISTER of WAR was desirous of entering into a succinct explanation of some points connected with the African question. Marshal Clausel's correspondence with him might be summed up in the following words:—"After all that has been projected and decided, after the military demonstrations of the Arabs the Marshal considers the expedition to Constantina absolutely necessary, and thinks that to undertake it sufficient forces must be assembled at Bona." The Marshal had demanded a reinforcement of 10,000 men, which, after some contestation, were at length granted, and also funds for the maintenance of 4000 irregular troops for six weeks. Marshal Clausel had demanded no more, and there were at that time provisions at Bona for at least ten thousand men. He admitted that the *matériel* was insufficient, but it was to be recollected that, in the case of every expedition undertaken in Africa, the means of transport had been furnished by the country, and not by France. Had the Marshal required that the means of transport should be sent from France, they could not have been sent in time, and, consequently, the expedition could not have taken place at all The Marshal, however, had written to him (the Minister), to state that Youssouf Bey had furnished all the mules required for the army, and that the most important difficulty had thus been evaded. Consequently, as far as regarded the *matériel* of the army, the transports, provisions, etc., he (the Minister) was free from reproach and responsibility. He fully admitted the difficulty of choosing the fittest season for the expedition; but it must also be allowed that a Minister of War in Paris could be no judge of the state of the weather in Africa.—(Oh! oh!) He confessed, that had he been at Bona, when the expedition was decided, he would have endeavoured to dissuade the Marshal from such an undertaking. He was of opinion that but for the state of the weather, and other insurmountable difficulties of a similar nature, the Marshal would have infallibly taken Constantina. The Minister concluded with a glowing eulogium on the courage and constancy displayed by the troops under Marshal Clausel's orders. The army he considered the surest and the most formidable bulwark of the national independence.—(Hear, hear.)

SITTING OF APRIL 27.

The MINISTER of the INTERIOR felt himself bound again to lay before the Chamber some consideration founded on cyphers. It had been said that the forests of the Crown contained 184,000 hectares. The assertion was a calumny.

M. DE CORMENIN here said a few words from his place.

The MINISTER of the INTERIOR said, that he would willingly abandon the tribune to M. de Cormenin, in order that he might openly declare his opinions.

M. DE CORMENIN ascended the tribune, and observed that the amount relative to the Royal forests had not been furnished by him (the hon. Deputy), but was to be found in the pamphlet directed against him by the Police, and entitled *La Liste Cevile Dèvoilée*. To the author of that pamphlet he threw back the imputation of calumny which the Minister of the Interior had pronounced at the tribune. There was no question now about fixing the revenues of the Crown. He refused to take his stand on that ground, as Government had refused to communicate documents in support of its measure. If those documents were produced, he would accept the combat. It had been proved that the private domain was worth at least 74 millions, from which sum 1 million might surely be paid for the Belgian Queen's dowry.

The MINISTER of the INTERIOR said, that in using the word calumny, he had made no personal allusion to any member of the Chamber. He had respected parliamentary forms, and, whatever might be his opinion elsewhere, he would not forget that in that Chamber he was his Majesty's Minister. He would now resume his arguments at the point at which he had been interrupted by the Honourable ——, he meant to say, by the Deputy, who had just sat down. (Violent murmurs.)

Several members of the left—"This is intolerable."

The MINISTER of the INTERIOR—"Gentlemen, there is no law which obliges me to give the title of honourable to any Deputy. (Increased tumult.) I am here in virtue of my privilege as his Majesty's Minister, and I am not compelled to square my language in accordance with any particular or conventional system of politeness. I shall first reply to the arguments of the honourable M. Charamaule whose opinions the Deputy who has just sat down has but repeated. The Minister then contested the arithmetical details presented by M. Charamaule, and maintained that the King had a right to alienate the property of the private domain. It was in virtue of a treaty of marriage that the Government now demanded a million for the Belgian Queen's dowry, and he demanded of the Chamber to avenge the honour of the Crown, and to sanction by its vote the treaty of alliance between France and Belgium.

M. L'HERBETTE maintained that the discussion had been placed on the ground of arithmetical calculations, not by the Opposition, but by the Minister of the Interior, to whom he would cheerfully apply the title of Honourable, though no law obliged him to do so.—(Hear from the Left.—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 23.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—APRIL 26.

"We have been so fortunate," says the *Journal des Debats*, "as to become acquainted with some of the circumstances with have attended the spontaneous act of Royal clemency towards Meunier, and we have great pleasure in communicating them to the public, because they display in all his simple and majestic grandeur the King whom France has raised to the throne of July, and whom base calumny still assails, even in that inviolable sphere in which the respect of the people has placed him. Meunier, immediately after his sentence was pronounced, wrote to the King humbly entreating pardon, in terms of the most sincere repentance. But before his petition reached his Majesty, the Council of Ministers was considering this serious question; and the king himself had spoken in favour of commutation, considering the good sentiments the culprit several times expressed during the proceedings—in fact, the ordonnance was signed before Meunier's petition was brought to the Council. At the same moment an aged woman entered the court of the Palace, scarcely able to walk from her extreme distress of mind. She urgently entreated to be allowed to deliver a petition to the Queen. 'Twas the unhappy mother of Meunier! The Officers of the Palace received her with kindness, and immediately went to receive the Queen's orders. In a few minutes afterwards the supplicant was on her knees at the feet of her Majesty, bathing her Royal hands with tears, and praying for mercy with convulsive sobs. The Queen was yet uninformed of the decision of the Council, and would only return consolatory language, trembling at the idea of giving false hopes. During this affecting scene the door opened, the king was announced and from his own mouth put an end to the perplexities of the Queen, by informing the mother of the regicide that the life of her son was spared. "I have commuted his punishment," said his Majesty. "Your son has repented, and I have wished him to live. I did not wait for his petition to pronounce his pardon." As the unfortunate woman was completely embarrassed and overcome at finding herself in the presence of so much goodness, as well as grandeur, and could on reply to it with her tears, the King added—"Be comforted! Your son is already acquainted with his pardon. I have just sent the President of the Court of Peers to make it known to him." The King then raised the poor woman, who still remained on her knees at the Queen's feet, and seated her in an arm-chair, continuing to address her in terms of consolation and benevolence. After a few minutes more their Majesties retired, recommending Mme. Meunier, still oppressed with her emotions, to the care of their officers."

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—APRIL 28.

The *Journal du Hâvre* gives the following account of an interesting discovery made by Capt. Langlois, of the *Gustave*, whaler, just returned from her cruize in the Pacific Ocean:—"After remaining at anchor for some time in the port Huasco without meeting with fish, the Captain decided on proceeding more to the northward on the coast of Chili, where he hoped to complete his cargo. On the 3rd July 1836, while running down the coast with a fine breeze, he observed to his great surprise that the land which was laid down in the charts as running in almost a straight line from north to south presented several bays. On passing one point of land, he observed a very deep bay, of which no mention was made in any of the charts, but which appeared to be of great extent. He consequently decided on examining it carefully, sounding as he proceeded. The weather was fine, and he proceeded into the bay, until he anchored in 17 fathoms water in a spacious roadstead of not less than six miles in breadth, by five in depth. A great quantity of the bones of whales was lying along the shore, which made the Captain conclude he should here obtain the object of his voyage. The barren coast, and the high mountains with which it was crowned, first led him to suppose that the place was not inhabited, but, on a closer examination, some half-naked natives were discovered, flying panic-struck from the shores. Captain Langlois, being anxious to establish friendly relations with them, immediately sent two boats on shore, unarmed. The natives, perceiving their approach, and observing no signs of hostile intentions, by degrees approached their visitors, and a friendly communication was soon opened between them by some bartering and a few trifling presents. On being made acquainted at length with the object of the strangers' visit, they offered their assistance, and were rejoiced when from their station on the hill they could apprise the captain of having seen the spout of a whale in the offing. Nothing can be more miserable than the condition of the natives. Their huts are composed of whale ribs, and they sleep on the dry sand. Their only drink is goats' milk, and their food dried fish. The *Gustave* was the first ship they had ever known to approach their shores, and, as may be supposed, was an object of wonder to them, but which they at first supposed had come for the purpose of robbing them of their goats and the whale-bones which formed their cabins. During a six weeks anchorage in this hospitable harbour, Capt. Langlois killed two very large whales, which produced him 240 barrels of oil. There is every reason to suppose that, under favourable circumstances of weather, this will prove a very desirable place for the fishery. An excellent and well-protected harbour is found here, and every accommodation to be wished for in an anchorage, including a good supply of excellent fresh water. At some leagues from the bay, miners were at work searching for gold, silver, and copper, which are to be found in this otherwise barren soil. The Captain and his crew gave to the place the name of *Baie des Français*, and states it from actual observation to be situated in 27 deg. 40 min. south, 73 deg. 26 min. west."

TRIBUNAL OF CORRECTIONAL POLICE.

This tribunal was, on Saturday, occupied with a case which afforded infinite mirth to a crowded audience, and in which the bar, and even the bench frequently participated. Connubial disappointments furnished forth the grounds of the mirth creating prosecution. Mme. Nanteuil, alias Dujardin, alias Lejeune, as principal and M. Petigny, in the quality of her accomplice, were indicted for fraud, for obtaining money under false pretences, under circumstances we shall briefly detail. The indictment set forth the following advertisements, published in various journals of Paris. The disinterested character of the first will touch every heart:—

"A young lady, aged 23, an only daughter, gentle, well-bred, accomplished, and having a dowry of 200,000fr., is desirous of forming a union with a gentleman whose character and education will compensate his want of fortune."

The next is slightly aristocratic:—

"A widow lady, aged 26, handsome, well-educated, without children, and having an income of 10,000fr. a-year, will be glad to unite herself to a gentleman who is not in trade.

The third is nearly irresistible:—

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"A pretty widow, aged 28, without children, possessing a fortune of 20,000fr. a-year, is desirous of marrying a gentleman who is willing to go abroad, she herself being fond of travelling."

The two succeeding ones for gentlemen of a certain age must have been as balm of Gilead :—

"A widow aged 40 handsome, having no children, and in possession of real property producing 30,000fr. per annum, wishes to be united to a gentleman equally well-educated as herself, who is not in trade. His fortune will be no consideration.

"A widow, aged 40, handsome and *bien conservée*, having just married her daughter, and being left alone, with property to the amount of 45,000fr. a-year, will be glad to form a union with a gentle man, who will consent to reside at her chateau, which is situated thirty leagues from Paris!"

The concluding one is the *bonne bouche* :—

"A Marchioness, who has attained her 50th year, and possesses an income of 60,000 fr per annum, is desirous of uniting herself to a gentleman of honour, whose good qualities will supply his want of fortune."

The first witness called was M. Wrimski, a Polish refugee, who having a particular taste for a chateau 30 leagues from Paris and 45000 francs a-year, proposed for the widow of forty. The candidate was represented not only as a man of high honour, but moreover a *poet*, in proof of which he indicted some verses in compliment to the fair *proprietaire*,

Mme. Nanteuil, who has a taste in these matters, admired them even to envy, and hinted a wish that "Heaven had made *her* such a poet," but nevertheless promised to deliver them to the widow, requiring however a trifle of 50 fr. for inserting the lover's name in her conjugal register, and a further sum of 40 fr. for incidental expences, which were readily paid. Who would be thrifty with such prospects before him? Ere long however, the disenchanted Wrimski received the mortifying intelligence that his suit had failed, the gentle widow, with the chateau, etc. etc., having unfortunately an aversion to politics, which she was afraid of being led into by a union with our too ardent Pole.—Unhappy Wrimski.

Next appeared a sturdy boot-maker from the Eure, whose rash ambition inspired him with the thought of obtaining the hand of the noble marchioness and her 60,000 fr. a-year. He came to Paris and gave the prisoner 30 fr. as a retaining fee, and 40 fr. towards expenses. On being asked by the President whether he really expected to became the husband of a Marchioness, Lapstone modestly declared he saw nothing unreasonable in such an expectation, and moreover that Mme. Nanteuil promised, should she fail with the noble lady, to procure him the widow of a wealthy grazier. He failed, however, in both by being too young for the Marchioness, and too old for the widow of the defunct grazier.

The bootmaker was succeeded in the witness box, by a gallant son of Mars. a portly gendarme, aged 30, and wearing a decoration. He had also aspired to the Marchioness, and wrote his pretensions to Mme. Nanteuil from Nantes, remitting the stipulated 40 fr., and expressing his perfect readiness to *travel* with his future spouse to any part of the world. Not many days elapsed before he received an answer, the Madame, the Marchioness, was the widow of a general, and had taken a distaste to the military profession, she therefore declined his offer. On being questioned by the President how he came to think of succeeding to the place of a general, the bold gendarme drawing himself up to his full height, answered, why not? adding the general was on the retired list. (A roar of laughter.)

M. Leyraud de Briblet was next introduced, and announced himself as an *Agent d' Affaires*. He was what is termed a *bel homme*, six feet high, and of an expressive countenance, More reasonable than the foregoing, Monsieur de B. had contented himself with seeking the young lady of 25, with the trifle of 250,000 fr. More favoured than the rest, he was introduced to his wished-for bride under the name of Mlle. de Joigny, who expressed her wishes for the union, which however was procrastinated and at last broke off, because, as he was told, the father refused to give his consent, or even to see the suitor. This negotiation cost the man of business 100 fr.

The President, recollecting that among the documents before him the name of Mme. Joigney, a widow, had occurred, asked the prisoner whether she was identical with the demoiselle introduced to the witness, to which Mme. Nanteuil replied that a widow and a demoiselle could never be the same person. She insisted that the young lady was actually in existence, but that pledges of secrecy would not admit of further explanation. An altercation ensued between M. de Briblet and Mme. Nanteuil on the subject of the 100 fr. and of the pretended cause of his dismissal. "And my 100 francs," said the man of business. "It has been paid back," returned the lady. "False as h—" retorts the gentleman,. "Besides," rejoined Mme. Nanteuil, "you used dissimulation in not mentioning your false *toupet*. Miss de Joigny has a horror of wigs." "False," cried the witness. "Yes, a false toupet," said the prisoner coolly. "A false pretext," answered the witness, at the same time looking daggers.

To M. de Briblet succeeded M. Picot, newly arrived from the province of the inimitable M. de Pourceaugnac, to pour his complaints into the bosom of justice. He had also been caught by the seductive baits of Mme. de Nanteuil. Relying upon his 27 years and his meridional ardour, he readily advanced 100 fr. to be placed in correspondence with one of the lively widows, and commenced a warm siege through the medium of the prisoner. An interchange of amorous epistles ensued, but, Oh! the vanity of all human wishes?—M. Picot soon received a letter autographical from Mme. Nanteuil, with a lugubrious black border, announcing the sudden death of the charming widow from a violent cold. To this M. Picot replied in terms of the deepest despair for her loss. In a Postscript, however, he seeks consolation by inquiring whether Mme. Nanteuil could not procure him another upon whom he might place his wounded affections.

The kind offices of Mme. Nanteuil were not confined to France but extended to foreign parts, and to the list of her dupes, may be added the name of a worthy citizen of Bruges named Vander Meulen, with whom she played the same delusive game as with the last witness M. Picot, having for a time kept up an intercourse by letter, and at length closing it by informing him that his epistolary inamorata had been suddenly carried off while on a journey into the country, not by a rival suitor, but by a violent fever, which seized her at a retired village, where no gifted son of Esculapius was at hand to rescue her from the grasp of the universal tyrant.

The papers laid before the Court showed, at least, 150 similar pretended negotiations, not one of which had succeeded. Many of the parties were too much ashamed of their folly to make their appearance. Among these the cause of rejection were various. Messrs. Parent, Rousseau, and Serin (the latter name occasioned bursts of laughter) were rejected as being too old; Paquet, Fortain, Cathelieau, and Andivi failed by being too young. Among the disapointed was a Mr. Joly, Professor at the College of Montpellier, who expressed, in the most poetic epistles, his flame for a young widow of 28, a marchioness, whom he had never seen, nor ever could see. A. M. Desmarets gave the most circumstantial details of his genealogy. Alas! that ruined his cause!—there happened to be some *employés* in his family, and the aristocratic notions of the marquise could not brook the idea. Mr. Oran, a commercial traveller, declared, by letter, that, though still a fine man, it was indifferent to him whether he married a woman of 50 or 55 years, provided she brought an equal number of thousand per anumn.

The following circumstance occasioned much laguhter;—After referring to a correspondence between Mme. Nanteuil and M. Bouquier, a learned Advocate at Tarascon, who, in answer to a letter from Mme. Nanteuil, announcing that his future bride was on the point of setting out for the country with her aunt, in order to afford him an interview, replied with the utmost trepidation, "For God's sake delay their departure, for I am not yet out of mourning for my first wife, "the President asked the prisoner whether it was in her power to prove to the Court that she had been the means of effecting a marriage for any one of her numerous clients. Mme, Nanteuil was about to reply, when her Counsel, M. Hardy, interfered, and commended her to submit to imprisonment and all its consequences rather than compromise her clients, and expose whole families by her disclosures. To this advice Mme. de Nanteuil submitted, and was silent.

The complicity of the other prisoner, Petigny, was established by his having taken in his own name the office in which this lucrative traffic was carried on, and having been the clerk and scribe of all the operations.

The evidence being closed, the *Avocat du Roi* maintained that the frauds were fully proved, and the Court, notwithstanding an able and ingenious defence from M. Hardy, condemned both the prisoners to imprisonment for thirteen months, to pay each a fine of 1,000fr., and the costs of the prosecution *in solido*, and also adjuged Mme. Nanteuil to pay back 100fr. to Mr. Wrimski, the Pole, who, it appears was the only one who came forward to make a claim as *partie civile*.—*Galegnanis Messenger, May* 2.

MARSHAL MACDONALD.

In his Highland tour the marshal was accompanied by the best possible cicerone, his fellow-clansman Macdonald of Staffa, (now Sir Reginald), who more than once delighted my father with a few graphic reminiscences of their adventures. On arriving at Inverness they proceeded to Culloden, where the marshal became anxious to ascertain by inspection of the field, why the brave Highlanders had on that memorable occasion been so completely routed and dispersed. Standing near the centre of the vast open plain, he first desired to be shown the ground occupied by the English, together with the position of their cavalry and artillery. He next asked where the Highland infantry were drawn up; and being shown their whole line, he enquired where their cavalry were stationed, and was answered that they had none. Startled at this reply, he instantly rejoined—"Where was their artillery?" Receiving the same answer, he struck his hand against his forehead, and exclaimed, "The generals were madmen; had they brought out these brave men on purpose to be butchered, they would have done exactly what they did. They would have led them into an open plain without cavalry and without artillery. Why not occupy the passes? With half the number of these gallant fellows, I could have kept the English a whole year at bay."

At Houghbeg, in South Uist, two cousins-german of the marshal, a son and daughter of his father's elder brother, were presented to him. They were natives of the island, in very moderate circumstances, and could not speak a word of French. He received them with great kindness, and immediately declared how much their short but animated features reminded him of his father. "I once doubted," he said, "whether reports were true, that I had such near relations; but these are evidently my own cousins. I rejoice to see them; I would have come from France to visit this one island, the birth-place of my forefathers." Understanding that his newly-discovered cousins were not in affluence, he desired Staffa to inform them, that he settled a pension upon them—sufficient, in that country, for their comfortable support, and payable during his life, on the anniversary of his landing upon the island. The answer of these simple-minded people, to this welcome communication, was delivered in a tone and manner so expressive, that the marshal, though he did not understand a single word, was much affected by their warmth of gratitude, and drew out a sum of money, saying, "Life is short: my first payment shall be in advance." Before leaving South Uist, he made a pilgrimage to the cave of Corodale, a place of great importance in his own history, since in that wild retreat his father first became acquainted with Prince Charles, then an outlaw with a price upon his head, and acquired such an interest in his fortunes as to accompany him to France.

The marshal afterwards visited Armidale Castle in the Isle of Skye, the seat of Lady Sinclair's brother, the late Lord Macdonald. The men of Skye understood that a great general on approaching their shores ought to be received with military honours, but were much distressed at having no artillery Some improvements, however, which were going forward near the castle, suggested to them a good substitute for cannon. A considerable quantity of powder had been provided for blasting a long line of rock near the shore; the people bored above thirty holes of large dimensions, filled this battery with ammunition, and on the approach of their illustrious visitor, saluted him with loud huzzas, and a series of tremendous explosions. The marshal was at first confounded at this unique salute, but afterwards pronounced it more acceptable than the most regular *feu-de-joie*.—*Memoirs of the Life and Works of the late Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Bart.*

MISCELLANEA.

The Committee for managing the subscription in favour of M. Jacques Laffitte has, by the desire of M. Laffitte himself, published a statement, from which it appears that the subscriptions, together with the interest of such part as had been temporarily invested in securities amounted to 455,176fr.; of which sum 400,000fr. had been paid to the Bank, in liquidation of the claim of that body upon M. Laffitte, and the remainder paid to M. Laffitte himself. The Committee adds that the great object of the subscription had been attained, namely that of insuring to M. Laffitte and his heirs the inheritance of the Hôtel in which, as it were, the Revolution of July was accomplished. M. Laffitte readily concurred in this settlement of the Hôtel, although the amount of the subscription was far below its value. To perpetuate the sentiments of the subscribers, the Committee has decided that a marble tablet shall be inserted in the front of the Hôtel, bearing the following inscription :—"28 Juillet 1830—A Jacques Laffitte—La Souscription Nationale."—July 28 was the day on which the regiments of the line rallied round the national standard and fraternised with the people, by which the Revolution may be considered to have been consummated.—*Galinnanis Messenger, May* 1.

Accounts from Greece confirm the catastrophe of the earthquake of Santorin. The ground on which the town stood was suddenly engulphed by the sea with all its inhabitants, without leaving a trace behind. The continent of Greece and other islands in the Archipelago felt no effects from it. It is stated that King Otho intends visiting in person the islands that have suffered, in order to encourage and assist the inhabitant in repairing their losses. —*Ibid.*

On Friday the Morgue was crowded with persons eager to view the body of a young and beautiful girl, aged 16, who had been brought there from the hospital. A mutual attachment, it seems, had been formed between her and a youth; but the parents of both opposed their union, till they should have attained years of discretion. The poor girl, fearing this delay would end in a total separation. resolved to destroy herself, and, quitting the paternal abode, wandered for some time about the streets. At last she rushed suddenly up the stair-case of a house in the Passage dela Boule Rouge, Faubourg Montmartae, threw herself from the window of the upper story, and fell upon the pavement, having first, with native modesty carefully tied her clothes round her ancles, to prevent an exposure of her person.—*Ibid.*

The best and most durable paper of its quality is said to be made of Irish linen and Bandanha handkerchiefs, and is used for American bank-notes.—*Herald April*, 20.

Vast numbers of persons flock to view the progress of the rail-road constructing from Paris to St. Germain. The work is in a very advanced state, and it is asserted, but which we doubt, will be quite ready to come into operation in July. A fine steam carriage, called *La Seine*, is daily at work there, drawing a string of fifteen waggons loaded with earth with astonishing rapidity.—*Galignani's Messnger, April*, 25.

A letter of the 23d instant, from Brussels given by the *Constitutionnel* states the following :—"Amongst the travellers who have just passed through this capital, has been observed a Russian officer on active service, who travels with another younger Russian and a Prussian officer. Their conversation clearly showed that they were on their road to Spain to join Don Carlos. It is probable that the Emperor Nicholas, in imitation of the example of Austria, who has sent the Prince Liknowski, and Prussia, who has several superior officers in the camp of the Pretender, wishes also to have his commissary near that personage. This fact merits the attention of the constitutional governments, excite the solicitude of the press."—*Ibid.*

We learn from Stockholm that, by a Royal ordinance of the 7th instant, the commercial convention concluded with Russian for three years from the 23d June, 1834, has been extended to the end of the present year. From a statistical account just published, it appears that the Swedish navy is at present composed of—10 sail of the line, 7 frigates, 3 corvettes, 2 brigs, 3 schooners, 111 gunboats, 125 armed yawls, 8 bomboats, and 2 steamvessels. Two frigates only and a few smaller vessels stand in need of repairs; the rest are all in state for immediate active service; the line-of-battle ships are almost new. At the period of the King's accession to the throne, they had but one line-of-battle ship and four frigates that could put to sea without repair The port of Carlscrona has been put into a fromidable state of defence under the present reign, the epoch, in every sense, of the regeneration of the Swedish navy, which glorious, but overwhelming, disasters had almost destroyed.—*Ibid.*

There are many physicians, it is well known, in Paris, who give advice to the poor gratuitously. One of them, of extensive practice, frequently noticed an individual among his patients whose dress and appearance bespoke the most abject misery, but whose manner of expressing himself showed that he had moved in a different sphere. The physician having attended to his disorder for some time, at length told him that he considered it removed, and showing him a register, pointed out to him two lists one for those who paid, and the other for those whose poverty would not enable them to do so, and asked him on which he would wish his name to be inscribed. "Good God," replied the apparent beggar, "you easily perceive that I am not rich." "Sir," replied the Doctor, "You are M. X——; you possess an income of 100,000 fr. you owe me 50 louis, which you may pay me or not, as you choose, but if you do not pay me, the whole city of Paris shall be informed of your conduct. The next day the pretended beggar called at the Doctor's house in a superb equipage. The Chodruc Duclos of the former day was now metamorphosed into a man of fashionable appearance and manners. "rDoctor," said he, "here are two notes of 1000 fr. each; be discreet.—*Galignani's Messenger, April*. 19,

The celebrated cook, M. Burnet, author of the *Dictionnaire de Cuisione*, has just given to one of his nieces on her marriage, a portion of 500,000 francs!

The coffee-house in the Garden of the Tuilleries lately pulled down, is being rebuilt—*Ibid.*

The Ambassadors from Madagascar continue to visit the principal establishments of Paris, and inspect our institutions of learning, arts, and monuments, without expressing surprise. They appear mild in manners, their habitual calmness approaching to something, very much resembling *ennui*. The unseasonable state of the weather appears to inconvenience them. On their guide asking them lately what they would wish to see the following day, they replied, "the sun, if possible."—*Ibid.*

Out of 58,000 inhabitants in the Canton of Geneva, there are 20,000 foreigners. Every stranger carrying on any trade in Geneva is obliged to serve in the militia as a private. The French alone are exempted at the demand of their government.—*Galignanis Messenger, April* 25.

The *Journal de Frankfort* says that one of the sons of Ali Pacha of Janini has lately been at Wurtzburg. He is travelling for improvement through the different countries of Europe. We thought that all the sons of Ali Pahca were beheaded when their father fell into the hands of the Porte—at least three heads, purporting to belong to the sons of Ali, were exhibited, with that of the old man, at the Seraglio gate, and the tomb where they are intered is shown outside the walls of Constantinople.—*Post April* 15.

The *National Intelligencer* says :—"The ex-President of the United States, General Andrew Jackson, has departed from this city, on his way to his residence in Tennessee, where we hope he may pass the remainder of his life in quiet repose."—*Globe April* 15.

The Police reported to the Lord Mayor, yesterday that all the unfortunate Scotch volunteers in the British Legion who were landed is so deplorable a condition at Portsmouth, were now on their way to their own country. The Spanish Ambassador very strictly kept his word in refusing to advance a farthing to assist the volunters on their way home. Several subscriptions were sent to the Lord Mayor towards defraying the expense.—*Herald April*, 15.

PRISON DISCIPLINE—THE SILENT SYSTEM.—Charles Lucas, who was committed to the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, for six months, pursuant to the sentence of the Central Criminal Court, suffered during that period the severities of the silent system. He was a strong, powerful fellow when committed, but when discharged on Monday week he appeared so emaciated, that, according to one reporter, he was not recognised by his nearest friends. He was too ill to work, and on Saturday last died in the workhouse, to which his wife and children had been taken on his commitment. On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held on the body in the Board-room of the workhouse, when it was shown that the prisoner, when in prison before his trial, was in good health, and that on his release he was reduced to a skeleton. "He complained," said one witness, "that he had been starved in prison that the surgeon would not attend to an ulcerated wound on his foot, and that whenever he ate his breakfast, the doctor, without further inquiry, ordered him to the treadmill. The deceased was a native of Fulham, and had been imprisoned for stealing a copper, which he said he had taken away in "a lark," He had been of rather intemperate habits before he "got into trouble." Several natives of Fulham spoke to the great change effected in the appearance of the body. The turnkey and surgeon of the prison said there had been no diminution from the usual prison fare in the case of the deceased, and that he had not wrought at the treadmill latterly. The deceased, told Mr. Holmes, the parish surgeon, that his sufferings in the prison had been great, and that the best of his time had been passed upon the mill, and that when in solitary confinement his allowance consisted of part of a small loaf and three half-pints of water daily. A *post mortem* examination showed that the lungs were highly inflamed, and that a collapse of the heart had taken place. This was occasioned by combustion. The verdict was—"That the deceased died from natural causes, and the jury regret that his death was accelerated by severe prison discipline.', The coroner said he did not consider that the deceased had been used with any undue severity, from the evidence it was shown to the contrary was the case by his being made monitor. he had been ill-used, he had the opportunity of applying to the committee of magistrates, who visited the prison weekly. The man, no doubt, was diseased when he was to the prison. He (the coroner) knew Mr. Wakefield, surgeon of the prison, to be a charitable, skilful, and attentive man. The jury said they regretted they could not agree with the coroner. They had been unanimous in the decision. If they gave any other verdict, it would be the verdict of the coroner. The coroner said their verdict should be recorded, but he did not know how they were to manage with the discipline of the prison after such a verdict.—*Atlas, April*. 30.

CHURCH RATES.—1,662 petitions, with 132,883 signatures, pray the House not to sanction any measure for the abolition of church rates; 989, with 346,484 signatures, pray for the abolition of that impost; 315, with 34,281 signatures, pray the House not to pass the proposed measure for the abolition of the same rate; and there are 62 petitions, with 9,061 signatures, praying that the plan may pass into a law.—*Ibid.*

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of ten and four, from the 7th of Sept. to the 1st of May; and between the hours of ten and seven from the 7th of May to the 1st of September. Persons applying for the purpose of study or research are admitted to the reading-rooms every day, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, between the 7th of Sept. and the 1st of May; and until seven in the evening between the 7th of May and the 1st of Sept. Artists are admitted to study in the galleries of sculpture every day, between the hours of nine and four, except Saturday. The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th of January, the 1st and 7th of May, and the 1st and 7th of September; and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day, and also on any special fast or thanksgiving days ordered by authority.—*Ibid.*

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.—A letter of the 13th inst. from Trieste states, that a vessel, just arrived from Greece, brought news of an earthquake which had caused frightful devastation in that country. Forty houses had been thrown down at Hydra. The little island of Poros was half opened, and half the island of Santorin, said to owe its existence to a valcanic eruption, had completely disappeared, by which from 4,000 to 5,000 lives are lost.—*Ibid.*

The *Courrier Français* says :—"A new agent of Don Carlos is in Paris, and two personages left on Wednesday for the head-quarters of that Prince. The manœuvres which have been for some time in practice on his behalf, have acquired such consistency, that in the diplomatic circles it is strongly surmised things will soon take a turn in his favour, and that he will be able to find every assistance in this quarter. These circumstances are well known in England."—*Galegnani's Messenger April* 21.

STEEPLE CHASE EXTRAORDINARY.—We feel much pleasure in announcing the capture of Hogan, by whom it is supposed a late attack on Mr. Brereton's house was planned. This scoundred had been in Mr. Brereton's employment. Mr. Brereton having received information of his being in the neighbourhood, procured a party of police, and as it was known that Hogan had emissaries to give the earliest intimation, Mr. Brereton took the precaution of disguising them in female attire. Mr. Brereton, however, was recognised by a person on the watch, who shouted to Hogan, and he instantly sprang from a back window with the rapidity of lightning. The game being up, all joined in the pursuit, but Hogan rapidly outstripped his pursuers, and would have blinked them, had not a servant of Mr. Brereton's come up with a spirited horse, on which Mr. Brereton mounted and set off at full speed in the direction Hogan had taken. A few sporting leaps brought him within a short distance; when he doubled down a narrow lane, at the lower extremity of which was a large iron gate securely locked. Hogan cleared it at a bound, and Mr. Brereton, closely after him, dashed forward and went over in first-rate style. Hogan had by this time cleared a large double ditch (a regular rasper), and, believing it to be an unsurmountable barrier to his pursuer, he ventured to stop and look round, but he mistook his man, and had the mortification of seeing the little bay and his rider literally fly over and land within a few lengths of him. In a second he was comfortably settled in Mr. Brereton's grasp, who held him until the police came up. A quantity of ammunition was found on his person, and he has been fully committed to stand his trial at the next assizes.—*Tipperary Constitution, April* 23.

THE METROPLITAN POLICE.—The space covered by this admirable force is divided into seventeen divisions; each division has a superintendent, and four inspectors (in town), or five in the country. The number of patrols in each division varies from 120 to 260, averaging about 200. The entire strength of the force is between 3,000 and 4,000 men. There is a sergeant to each 15 or 20 men. Every patrol has his own beat, and it is his duty, in the town beats, to pass every door on his line within a certain period;—his time varies from ten minutes upwards; in some of the country beats it is forty minutes. The rate of walking is at three miles an hour. It is the duty of the sergeants to look after the patrols, and to see that they keep their time and do their duty. Each division is divided into two subdivisions, in each of which one inspector is on duty for twenty-four hours at a time; two of four divisional inspectors resting by turns. The inspectors are continually visiting different parts of their districts, and have charge of the station-houses, which they leave in the care of an inferior officer when they are absent. The superintendent of the district is like the Colonel of a regiment, or the captain of a man of war, having the general command of the whole machine, receiving and transmitting reports to the commissioners, etc. The whole force is under three commissioners. The London police is the most serviceable body for the suppression of disturbances in any country in Europe. A comparatively small number of patrols will render ten times more service in a riot than a much larger body of soldiers. Two thousand men can be collected to a given point, and have been known to be collected, in hour's time. Had Bristol had such a force, in all probability it would not have been ransacked and burnt.—*Herald, April* 28.

SPOILING THE SOUP.—The late Sir Walter Scott's father though an amiable man and an excellent parent, was a Presbyterian of such rigid and ascetic habits, that "I have heard his son tell (says Mr. Lockhart) that it was common with him, if any one observed that the soup was good, to taste it again, and say, 'Yes, it is too good, bairns,' and dash a tumbler of cold water into his plate."—*Falmouth Pachet, April* 15

Mr. Hawkins, the geologist, who has so greatly enriched the British Museum, to which he has lately made offer for sale of the whole of his vast collection of fossil organic remains, was born in 1811, at Glastonbury. His collections of the extinct monsters of the ancient earth, unparalleled for beauty and extent, secured him an European reputation at the early age of 22. He is a collateral descendant of the renowned Admiral Hawkins, of the time of Elizabeth, and both his paternal and maternal ancestors, were English gentlemen.—*Falmouth Packet, April* 8.

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